

THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

Bankers' Gazette, Commercial Times, Railway Monitor, and Insurance Journal.

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REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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wanted both for the wool crop of the West and for the reviving industry of the South.

Secondly, it was conceded that the stringency which was caused by suddenly withdrawing so large an amount of the circulating medium had, in part, defeated its purpose, and instead of strengthening the Treasury, had drained it of funds by compelling the banks to begin to draw thence a part of their temporary loan, which amounted altogether to \$58,000,000, exclusive of \$25,000,000 of Clearing House certificates. Happily, however, this drain was stopped before it had gone on to any serious extent.

Thirdly, we are told that various disbursing officers had in the New York Sub-Treasury no less than \$16,359,000, all of which was due to and urgently needed by the creditors of the Government. This large amount was kept useless and idle because from indolence, or perhaps from some less venial causes the disbursing officers neglected to pay it out to the clamorous and suffering soldiers and other citizens to whom it belonged.

Lastly, we have the significant fact that in the short time that has elapsed since attention was called to the subject, and in contradiction to the statement that an improvement was impracticable, over 40 millions of dollars have been paid out of the New York Sub-Treasury, and the payments are continuing to be much more free and satisfactory. The stringency of the loan market has been relaxed, and what is of more importance, the confidence of the public that Mr. McCulloch is not about to try any such reckless experiments in finance as deprived some of his predecessors of popularity and power, has caused the seven-thirties, and the certificates of indebtedness to advance in public favor, and has given stability in other ways to the credit of the government.

But how, we may be asked, is Mr. McCulloch to contract the issues of paper money? On the one side he is complained of as tampering with the currency, and causing perturbations in the great financial machinery of the nation, because he dams up the current of the circulation; and on the other side he is blamed because the volume of paper money is increasing, and he is urged to shut down the floodgates, and prevent the further rise of the gorged and overflowing current.

To this the reply is obvious. A judicious, conservative, and wisely adjusted contraction of the currency is desired by all sound financial authorities. Our paper money at present consists of about \$1,000,000,000, which is far more than is required by the business of the country. How much is the amount of excess can only be discovered by experiment; but if the paper were redeemable on demand in coin, the agree-

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MR. McCULLOCH AND CONTRACTION OF THE CURRENCY.

THE discussions of the last few days relative to the part the operations of the Treasury have played in producing the recent stringency in the money market, have elicited several not unimportant or uninteresting facts.

First, it has been acknowledged on the part of Mr. McCulloch that, of the \$81,000,000 of currency locked up in the Treasury on the first of August, more than \$32,000,000 were in the New York office, while of the rest a considerable portion was probably about to be concentrated there. A very large proportion of this sum had been quite recently taken in, the New York balance alone having increased \$20,000,000 in three weeks. Now, the sudden withdrawal of such a mass of currency from activity would at any time have produced disturbance, but especially so at the particular time of its occurrence, when the payments of internal revenue called for a large supply of currency, and when capital was being largely

gate would probably fall to \$500,000,000, or even less. We do not fix upon this amount positively, but only approximately, as the maximum. But whatever be the aggregate of circulation which the country can keep afloat and use for its daily exchanges, it is inevitable that all issues beyond that sum must be paid off and withdrawn before we can return to a specie basis.

Both in and out of Congress, men very often talk as if we could go back to specie payments by means of some legerdemain, some masterly strategy at Washington, some financial tinkering on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury. Now let us be well assured that there is no easy path to specie payments. The road is difficult, slow, and clearly defined. It consists in taking up our surplus notes and paying them off. This is not only the method enjoined by financial science, but it is the only plan provided by Congress. A special loan has been authorized for this purpose, and the Secretary of the Treasury is invested with power to sell bonds, to put a loan on the market whenever it shall appear to him that the time has arrived for the successful carrying out of the policy of contraction. This is the only resource Mr. McCulloch has; the only measure, probably, which he will ever have, for withdrawing the currency, and contracting the volume of our inflated and redundant paper money.

When we speak, then, of contracting the legal tender circulation, let us not misunderstand terms, and permit ourselves to be befogged and mystified by sophistry or ignorance. Contracting the circulation means paying off some of our notes; paying these off means negotiating a special loan for the purpose; and without such a contraction, without such a raising of an adequate loan, we cannot return to specie payments.

These simple elementary truths, if we are to judge him from the representations of some of his least judicious friends, Mr. McCulloch seems to have temporarily lost sight of in his recent manipulations of the currency. And there is this further mischief from all spasmodic and sudden changes in the volume of the circulating medium, that they disgust the masses of the people with the very mention of a policy of contraction, and because an ill-directed abortive effort at restraining the increase of the currency may have produced disorder, the advocates of inflation urge with the more plausibility that no contraction is possible, without in every case producing similar evils.

RIGHTS OF PROPERTY IN REBEL GOVERNMENT COTTON.

THE last steamer brings news of the decision of an important motion in the case of the United States of America vs. Priolean and others, now pending in the English Court of Chancery.

The plaintiffs moved for an injunction to restrain the delivery to the defendants of certain bales of cotton recently arrived at Liverpool from Havana. The cotton formerly belonged to the late Confederate government. The defendants claim it on the ground that it was shipped to them in the course of a series of transactions between them and the Confederate government, during which they have become creditors of that government to a large amount. In particular the defendant Priolean claims that he has advanced £20,000, and has a lien on the cotton for the liquidation of his debt.

The Vice Chancellor, in giving his decision, takes the ground that the Confederate government was a *de facto* government, and that having been displaced, the government of the United States stands exactly in their position as regards the cotton. "All the authorities," he says, "are clear upon this point, viz: that when a *de facto* government has been superseded or put an end to, the displacing government succeeded to all the rights of the *de facto* government. But, sub-

ject to any argument that might be adduced at the hearing of the cause, he did not feel much doubt on the second branch of the question, and the United States must take it subject to all agreements made in respect of it by the *de facto* government. The courts of every country recognized a *de facto* government, and they could not allow the rights and contracts acquired by their own subjects with an existing government to be disregarded."

The motion for an injunction was accordingly denied, but the defendant Priolean was appointed receiver of the property upon giving security for £20,000.

The question involved in this case seems by no means as free from doubt as it appeared to the learned Vice-Chancellor.

The general proposition will not be questioned, that when the sovereignty of an entire state passes into even the temporary possession of a new power, the displaced government resuming its authority cannot disregard the acts of the *de facto* government, so as to affect the rights of foreign parties.

Whatever the *de facto* government does in the legitimate exercise of political power is valid.

But it is startling to American ears to hear that this rule applies to the late futile insurrection in the Southern States. A brief consideration of the foundation and limitations of the rule seems to lead to an opposite conclusion.

As long as a state preserves its identity no internal revolution though completing altering the municipal constitution and form of government changes its relations with foreign states. Its international rights and obligations continue unimpaired. Foreign nations are not bound to search the title of an actual existing government. Whatever the *de facto* government may be, that may safely be recognized in all its external relations. One of the conquests of Napoleon affords a case in point. The little principality of Hesse Cassel was conquered, its Prince deposed, and for a time it formed part of the Kingdom of Westphalia. The Prince of Hesse Cassel was afterwards restored to his dominions and claimed that all the acts of the *de facto* Napoleonic Government during its usurpation were illegal and not binding upon the *de jure* government upon the reaccession of the latter. The claim was not allowed by foreign powers, and particularly certain payments of debts due the *de jure* government paid to, and receipted for, by the Napoleonic Government were held, after full discussion, to be a discharge of the indebtedness.

But, it will be observed, this rule only provides for the case of the whole government of a country actually changing hands, and where foreign powers have recognized the temporary *de facto* government. It does not present the same, or even a parallel case, where a body of insurgents have gained temporary successes, but have never obtained the sovereignty of the country, have only displaced the legitimate government from a portion of their territory, and have never been recognized by foreign nations as an independent State. The rebels have never for a moment been the *de facto* government of the United States. A large number of the members of the Confederate Congress claimed to represent States which were wholly within the control of the Federal authorities. The case does not properly exhibit an instance of a legitimate government resuming its authority after having been displaced by another power.

The functions of the United States Government have never been more than partially suspended in certain quarters of the country. Their diplomatic relations with foreign powers, their identity as a government has remained unchanged. Every internal insurrection that overpowers the general government within certain limits, no matter how small, is, of course, a displacement of that government *pro tanto*, but nothing short of a total suspension of its whole powers, and

a recognition of the displacing government as *de facto* the ruling power of the country, seems, as far as precedents may be relied on, to fall within the principle invoked by the court in the present decision.

The rebels were, it is true, recognized by England as belligerents, but there is a wide difference between according to insurrectionists belligerent rights and recognizing them as a State. The latter has never been done by any foreign power. All the arts, diplomacy, and money of the rebels were expended in vain to bring about this very result. Upon this point the vice-chancellor remarks that "the courts of every country recognize a *de facto* government," but, it is a principle of law that has never been disputed, that it belongs exclusively to the political department of the government to recognize in a foreign country a government claiming to have displaced the old and established a new one, and, until such recognition, courts of justice and private individuals are bound to consider the ancient state of things as remaining unaltered. The vice-chancellor exceeds his authority when he grants the late association of rebels the privileges of a *de facto* government, which his own government have steadily refused to acknowledge.

If the theory be correct, that the United States simply succeeds to the confederate authorities as one government succeeds another, it is hard to avoid the conclusion that the United States are liable for all the confederate obligations. We are certainly not yet prepared to admit such an item in the schedule of our national indebtedness.

It seems a more rational conclusion that no contract of the Confederate government is binding upon the United States. The Confederate government were, as to us, nothing more than an association of armed rebels. Their insurrection never reached the point of making them the *de facto* government of this country; and if the United States is entitled to their property at all, they do not claim it as successors to the confederates, but as the true owners claiming from trespassers, and entitled to follow it over the world.

This, perhaps, will not be admitted by foreign tribunals. The decision of the motion for an injunction in the present suit in the English Court of Chancery is, however, only a preliminary discussion of the question, which will be more largely considered at the subsequent hearing, and further argument and investigation may, in the end, induce a decision more consonant with our ideas of national justice.

FAILURE OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE—ITS CAUSES AND REMEDY.

THE latest news received from Europe up to the time of going to press, would seem to confirm those anticipations of disaster to the Atlantic Cable which have been so rife of late. The Great Eastern, after having sailed seven hundred miles from land with the cable, and constantly maintained telegraphic communication with the shore, was suddenly unheard from. The continuity was destroyed, and up to the latest accounts had not been regained.

At the present writing it is impossible to say whether the reported defect is fatal or not. There is a bare possibility that the stoppage of continuity is merely temporary. Yet were the enterprise not a failure, should we not have heard of the Great Eastern by this time at Heart's Content? No news in that direction leaves, we think, little room for hope that success will attend this present effort. Yet it must not be supposed that the project of successfully laying an Atlantic telegraph cable will be abandoned. The history of all similar enterprises proves that failures are a first necessity, but invariably lead to renewed attempts, and finally to success, and the history of this enterprise will doubtless be the same. Either the route will be changed, or the direction changed, say from west to east instead of from east to west as hereto-

fore, or the mode of submersion improved, or what is more likely than all, the cable will be made lighter.

But in seeking for the causes which induced the failure of the present undertaking, we must not confine ourselves to those connected with the mode of making and laying the cable. The Atlantic Telegraph has other enemies besides natural or mechanical obstacles. The same narrow and selfish spirit that made war upon power-looms, and threw railway trains off the track because they interfered with the prosperity of vested interests, is still alive, and doubtless lurks beneath many a coil of the Atlantic cable. The Directors, in totally interdicting the presence of any person not officially connected with the laying of the cable on board the Great Eastern, doubtless had a very much better reason for doing so than the one given to the public. They said that such persons might prevent the successful laying of the cable by troubling the officers and workmen with questions, and so interfering with their duty. This might be all very well for a tuppenny steamboat plying on the Thames River, on board of which is always to be seen a sign board containing an abjuration to "passengers not to speak to the man at the helm;" but it was hardly the thing for the experienced and accomplished persons who would have been selected to represent the leading newspapers of the Old and New World during the voyage. We must believe they had some other reason than the one given. Perhaps they vaguely feared some hostility to the enterprise that would have been far more difficult to remedy or avoid than the inquisitiveness of newspaper correspondents.

When the first cable was made, it was discovered, at the last moment, that one-half of it, manufactured at one place, was twisted the opposite way from the other, manufactured at another. Was this a blunder of the directors, or was it design on the part of some enemy, whom they could not discover? Again, the defect which finally caused the first cable to be abandoned was known to exist when only a few hundred miles of the wire was submerged. Was this defect, and the neglect to remedy it while there was yet time, all accidental, or were they both but parts of one hostile design, committed by employees or strangers? Finally, after every possible care had been taken, no sooner had the Great Eastern started on her present voyage, than a defect was discovered in the cable, caused by the pressure of a piece of stout wire, which was found driven quite through the outer wires and gutta percha coating, so as to touch the inner wire, and thus allow the electric current to escape to the earth. Did the piece of wire drive itself through, as we are asked to believe, or was it driven through by some enemy to the enterprise?

One thing is certain, if these egregious blunders were merely blunders, and not criminal designs to defeat the undertaking, then it is time that the next attempt to lay a telegraph cable from here to Europe should be confined to the care of American electricians, and American engineers and workmen. We venture to say that when this is done, the cable will not, through carelessness, be punctured with bits of wire, nor the playing-out machine clogged with tar, nor the wire twisted in opposite ways; nor, at the eleventh hour, found to be just a few miles too short to reach the land, as has been surmised may be the case in the present instance.

Steamship lines that obtain governmental subsidies for carrying transatlantic mails, merchants who fear a sudden equalization of the markets on both sides of the Atlantic, heavy shippers whose business would be divided up and fall into smaller hands, bankers and brokers who deal in bills of exchange between Europe and America, dispatch agents, news venders and news inventors—the interests of all these classes are opposed to the success of the Atlantic Telegraph—for its success would, to a great extent, do away with their present

occupations. Not, of course, that we believe they are as a body inimical to it, for they are far too intelligent and public spirited, but we do not hesitate to believe that the Atlantic Telegraph is not without many enemies among these classes and others in Europe, and particularly in Great Britain, where, over and over again, commercial rivalry has descended to even meaner devices to gain its ends than the driving of a pin through a telegraph cable.

If the present attempt should really prove a failure, it cannot but be regarded, at least in this country, as an almost unmitigated misfortune; and yet like all other misfortunes not without its single grain of consolation.

One of the undoubted effects of the successful laying of the cable, would be an almost immediate equalization of the markets here and in Europe to the full extent that taxes and tariffs enabled them to become equalized. Another of its effects would be the one first alluded to, the cessation of steamer drafts on London to a certain extent, (certainly to the extent to which they are now used for illegitimate purposes,) and the reduction of the business to drafts by telegraph. These effects alone would occasion, for a time at least, great perturbations in our commercial affairs; and it will doubtless be agreed on all sides that we have lately had perturbations enough. The affairs of this country now need quiet and peace, and its people are willing to sacrifice much future profit for a present term of quiescence and repose.

THE TWO ORIENTAL EPIDEMICS.

In 1665, just two hundred years ago, London was devastated by the pestilence known as the "Great Plague." Forty-five times this disease was prevalent in Europe during the seventeenth century; although in England, according to Sydenham, "it seldom raged violently above once in thirty or forty years." It also appears, according to Willis and the younger Doctor Heben den, that another pestilence, a "plague in the intestines," helped swell the bill of mortality, and did not differ in its essential phenomena from the Indian Cholera.

The two pestilences, which would thus appear to have operated together, have since been several times in close association, at their work of destruction. In 1828 and 1829 the Russian army in Bulgaria was devastated by a plague, and almost at the same time, or some months afterward, cholera also prevailed in the southern provinces of Russia. Again during the Crimean war, according to Doctor Aitken, "there was reason to believe that at Odessa there were cases of malignant fever with buboes and swellings in the glands of the groin and axilla, which, policy prevented calling plague." It is matter of history that cholera raged at the same time in the Russian army, and spread with great mortality into camps of the allies at Alma, Aladyn, Scutari and other places.

It is wonderful that when these two forms of pestilence first invade a district, there is a great similarity in the swiftness of their operation and the attending phenomena. De Foe relates that when the Great Plague raged in London, many were affected, not perceiving it, till they were seized with faintness or vertigo, and would sit down, sink into a state of coma and expire without pain. The career of the "Black Death" of the fourteenth century was marked with similar promptness. Multitudes fell dead on the spot where the pestilence seized them, as though they had been struck by lightning. As sudden, very often, has been the work of the cholera. The blood parts rapidly with its oxygen, giving to the surface of the body a cold or algide sensation like that experienced on coming in contact with the skin of a frog; and with marvellous swiftness the face, hands and feet put on the purple of imperial death. When it prevailed at

Kurrachee in 1845, multitudes of hale, hearty men, were seized with coma, and in little more than five minutes after the attack, were dead. At Teheran, in Persia, lethargy came upon them at once, terminating their existence without pain. After a while, when the epidemic influence became less marked, the symptoms of endemic disease supervened, attended with more or less bodily suffering.

For a little time Western Europe has seemed to be threatened again with a simultaneous visitation of these epidemics. The "Russian Plague," setting out from the country north of the Himalayas, had made its way into Tartary and Siberia, Russia in Europe, and even St. Petersburg itself. The "Black Plague," which began its ravages in China in 1333, and afterward destroyed a fourth of the population of Europe and three-fourths of the inhabitants of England, had come in the same general route, following the caravans around the Caspian sea to the Tauric peninsula.

Simultaneously came the intelligence that the Great Destroyer of modern times was also on its way. Pious Mussulmans in large numbers had gone to Mecca and Medina from Egypt, Turkey and Barbary, to celebrate the May festival, the Kourban-Bairam. They were joined here by other pilgrims from Persia, and immediately there broke out among them the pestilence of the Ganges. Hundreds died daily, and their bodies were left to rot in the streets. The disease was also carried to Egypt, which country it seems to visit every few years. According to the statement of Mr. Charles Hale, the American Consul-General, it has "renewed in destructiveness the mortality of the ancient plague." At Alexandria it raged with great severity; at Cairo 457 deaths were officially reported in a single day, but near three times that number were currently declared. At Damietta and other places the deaths were frightfully numerous. It has appeared in Constantinople and at Jerusalem, and rumor adds that it has reached Malta and Tuscany. There have been a few cases in Paris. Physicians of high standing have attempted to circulate representations that the pestilence was only cholera, and was fast becoming less destructive. It is, however, an unfortunate peculiarity of cholera epidemics, that instead of raging steadily till their course is run, they are frequently made up of a succession of partial local outbreaks, not only in different districts but in the same place. They will visit a place, then leave it for a time, and afterward return. These circumstances show that it is not now time, because of any apparent abating of the pestilence, to predict that it will soon cease its ravages, and not visit the western countries.

It has been remarked by some observers that cholera having visited this country in 1832, and again in 1849, at intervals of seventeen years, affords good reason to expect it again in 1866. Although this may seem probable, yet we would suggest that this hypothesis is not based on observations sufficiently extended to warrant its acceptance as a law. We have had four visitations of cholera in the city of New York, producing a mortality of 3,513 in 1832; 971 in 1834; 5,071 in 1849, and 2,509 in 1854. Instead of coming once in a defined period, it actually prevailed during a series of years, and then gave way to complaints of another type.

Sydenham taught that an epidemic was "an active disease proceeding from some latent and inexplicable condition of the air, affecting the bodies of men." While the air remains in this peculiar condition, the disease incident to it will rage and destroy great numbers, which led him to style it "an epidemic constitution." He did not attribute it to heat, cold, dryness or moisture, but as depending rather upon a certain secret and inexplicable alteration in the bowels of the earth, whence the air becomes impregnated with such kinds of effluvia as subject the human body to particular distempers

so long as that kind of constitution prevails. After a course of years, one epidemic ceases to rule, and is succeeded by another. These distempers all differ in kind from those having the same name, which are produced in another constitution; because, then, another influence has assumed control and modified the peculiar symptoms. Years, perfectly agreeing as to the manifest temperature of the air, owing to this change of the ruling epidemic influence, have produced very different tribes of diseases: and other years, unlike in temperature have been characterized by diseases of similar nature.

In pursuance of this hypothesis Sydenham instituted a series of observations for fifteen years, arranging the time into five periods or constitutions. The first of these extending from 1761 to 1664 was characterised by agues; the second from 1664 to 1666, by inflammatory diseases of the respiring organs, and the Great Plague; the third, from 1667 to 1669 by small pox and a fever closely affiliated to it; the fourth from August 1669 to 1672, by cholera morbus, "the dry gripes" and dysentery; and the fifth, from 1673 to 1675, for measles, and finally for cough and catarrh.

Subsequent medical writers have adopted the theory of Sydenham in relation to epidemic influence as predisposing to disease, apparently without any other known cause, as in the case of influenza and cholera. At one time it appears to bestow on disease new and anomalous forms, as in the case of the pustular epidemic which prevailed in Europe and America from 1849 till 1852. At other times it gives unusual violence to well-known maladies; sometimes making them take on high inflammatory action, and at others causing them to assume a low type. In one period the head is most liable to be affected; at another, the throat and chest; and again, at another time the bowels. These periods during which some leading disease or pestilence is predominant are often styled epidemic cycles.

An epidemic is fearful, because its movements seem to be almost incomprehensible. Its mystery constitutes its terrible-ness. For a time it supersedes other diseases, or somehow combines with them, complicating their symptoms; and after it has apparently disappeared its peculiar influence often remains, till a new cycle begins, and some other disease takes the lead.

The period over which this epidemic influence extends, will not exhibit a very remarkable death-rate, if we take into calculation all the years of the cycle. For one or two seasons the mortality, may appear extraordinary, but the other years will be apparently more healthy, and the number of deaths greatly diminished, so that the proper average will be pretty exactly maintained.

Instead, therefore, of yielding to alarms, we ought to reflect that death is the absolute law of all mundane existence. The laws that govern the motions of the planetary system, are not more securely fixed. However we may seem to postpone its approach by observing a careful physiological regimen, by avoiding excesses and other modes of exhausting vitality, our energies must eventually be exhausted. It is noticeable that epidemics are likely to pass by persons of vigorous health and attack those of enfeebled vitality. They seem to be the reapers employed from time to time to gather in the harvest of mortality.

But dissolution through the agency of epidemic should not inspire us with such extraordinary repugnance. It is generally attended with less bodily suffering than disease in other forms of manifestation. The plague and the cholera, at those periods of their destructiveness when their character was most unequivocally exhibited, it has been observed, generally terminated the existence of their victims often without the accompaniment of pain. Few perish, except

those who have by age, exposure, fear, or in some other manner, lowered the tone of their vitality, and then the hand of death touched them gently.

The career of a pestilence visiting this city would not be a hard matter to indicate. It would follow the low levels, the "made land," and the region where sewerage is defective. Where the population is crowded, as in the tenant houses; where debauchery prevails, as in the brothels and liquor houses; and more particularly, where noxious exhalations poison the air, the scourge is sure to make a terrible havoc. The principal thoroughfares near the Bowery, as well as in the margins of the city, would be visited more fearfully than Egypt on the night that the first-born were smitten.

After that cholera had attracted universal attention during the present century, a careful investigation of its character and history was made by medical men. It was ascertained to have been one of the most fatal epidemics with which London was formerly afflicted. Doctor Farr also showed that during the second twenty-five years of the present century, there had been a great tendency to diarrhoea, summer cholera, and diseases of a choleraic character; that they had been unusually fatal, beginning with 1827 and increasing in mortality till 1831; and that diarrhoea continued to go on and increased in its fatality till 1837, particularly among children and old people. It proved fatal as a cause of death in other cases.

But since the last visitation of cholera in 1854, the prevailing diseases have been those affecting the lungs, throat, and nasal passages. Influenza, pneumonia, and consumption have been very destructive; and during the years 1856 and 1867 diphtheria or the "Albany disease" was epidemic, and attended with remarkable mortality. This would seem to favor the belief that we have been living in another period or cycle; a circumstance which may operate in some mysterious way to avert from us this time the visitation of the Eastern scourge. We do not consider the declarations of the medical authorities as conclusive; but there is good reason to hope that with proper sanitary precautions, we may secure exemption. If the pestilence in Egypt is the milder disease, cholera, its fury will probably be abated before it reaches the Atlantic. Yet it is wise to call attention to the subject; and then, the dreaded visitor, if it should indeed come, will find us ready for its advent.

LOAN ASSURANCE—A NEW PROJECT FOR CAPITALISTS.

THE progress of scientific discovery is like a series of repeated furcations, and at each successive fork the practical application of the discovery has opened a new field for the profitable investment of capital. Thus the separation of air into oxygen and nitrogen led to its application in many of the useful arts, and capital at once found new sources of employment. The separation of electricity into positive and negative led to the application of this potent element in telegraphy, and again capital was benefitted by the opening of new opportunities for profitable investment. And lately the separation of coal into decomposed vegetation, pressure, and heat, has led to the practical discovery of artificially producing this valuable substance by applying heat and pressure to common bog turf, and capital has again been benefitted by being employed in this business, a manufactory of the sort having been started near Hoboken. In short, as scientific discovery advances, all substances which were formerly regarded as elementary are seen to be formed by the combination of other elements which in turn will doubtless be again divided and subdivided without end.

At each subdivision or furcation the discovery is turned to useful account, and capital at once applied to its practical application.

It has been suggested that the subdivision of interest into pure interest, insurance, and superintending wages proved by political economists, might be turned to profitable account in the operations of commerce, and a new field for enterprise opened to capitalists. To make this subdivision intelligible we will use a familiar illustration. C., a capitalist, having \$10,000 of surplus funds to employ, finds numerous means of employing them, but all differing in the amount of compensation they yield. He may lend his money "on call" secured by the pledge of first class stocks or bonds at 6 per cent.; he may lend it on mercantile paper at 10 per cent.; or he may go into business with it and earn 25 per cent per annum. More often than otherwise he prefers to lend it at 6 per cent "on call." But why is this? Why prefer 6 per cent to 10 or even to 25 per cent? Because at 25 per cent. he would be obliged to give his "personal superintendence" to the business, besides incurring a considerable risk of success or failure; and at 10 per cent, though no more "personal superintendence" is demanded than sufficient to inquire about the responsibility of the party upon whose note he is about to lend his capital, yet again considerable risk is assumed, and this risk he may believe to be worth more than the difference between 6 and 10 per cent.

At 6 per cent no "personal superintendence" is required beyond examining the hypothecated stocks or bonds to ascertain if they are genuine. This is the work of but a moment. The risk run is exceedingly small, because a fair margin is usually required between the market value of the securities pledged and the sum lent, and because the loan can be withdrawn almost immediately. The investment at 6 per cent is, therefore, seen to be one of pure interest, or, as some have appropriately called it, capital-gain; that at 10 per cent is one of capital-gain and insurance combined; and that at 25 per cent is one of capital-gain, insurance, and superintending wages combined, or, as it is commonly called, profit.

It is now proposed, and we should say with much apparent force, to apply this scientific tri-furcation of interest to practical purposes. It is well known that an endorsed note may at any time be discounted at a lower rate than one which is not endorsed; that a loan secured by collaterals can be effected at a lower rate than one which is not so secured; in short that capital can always be obtained at lower rates when its return and that of the interest accumulated upon it, is assured, either by the promise of additional responsibility, or by the actual possession of a pledge. Now suppose an association is organised whose sole business it is to *assure* all loans of capital for a consideration, it would appear evident not only that capital would in consequence always find quicker and readier opportunities for employment, and so to a great extent become mobilized; but that the agency of such an association would be almost universally resorted to. The difficulty with which capital is now obtained for business purposes, and which would be removed by this process, is an evidence of the former proposition; and the immense patronage now conferred upon commercial agencies or bureaus of secret information, is an evidence of the latter. The capitalist, once that his loans were perfectly *assured* would obtain higher rates for his capital, in other words, higher capital-gain, by reason of the increased demand for loanable capital which such an institution would encourage; and the borrower would obtain the funds he needs more economically by reason of the lower rates at which the association could afford to *assure* resulting from the comparatively imperfect knowledge of the risk incurred, which is possessed by private individuals. Co-relatively the business of usury would at once come to an end, for no man would borrow money of an

responsibility he could borrow money from any capitalist at the lowest market rates for loanable funds.

In extending the principles of assurance to cover the employment of loanable capital, of course the same safeguards would be used as are now used in fire and life insurance. Upon a building which is in imminent danger of catching fire, a higher rate is charged than upon one which stands a lesser chance of that calamity. Thus upon a frame house a higher rate is charged than upon a brick one; and upon a manufactory than upon a dwelling. Between a powder mill and a Croton reservoir there exist infinite degrees of risk. So in life insurance a healthy man can have his life insured at a far lower rate than a sick one; while one upon the point of death, can get no one at all to insure him. In assuring loans of capital the same variety of degrees of risk would of course exist, and the rates of assurance would have to differ extensively. For a basis such an association would start, as originally did fire and life insurance associations. Having first ascertained the number of houses destroyed every year in a given number, a basis of insurance was at once obtained against casualties by fire; and having determined the usual rate of mortality in a given number of lives, a basis was obtained for the application of life insurance. In both systems a departure in the rate of premium is made in the case of each individual, either by lowering it when the risk is less than the average, or raising it when it is greater. In like manner, by ascertaining the usual risk of failure in business a basis may be ascertained for Loan Assurance, and a departure from the average may be made in each case either by charging more or less. The following tables show the average risk of failure in business to have been throughout the United States, one in forty-seven, in the eventful year of 1857; and though owing to the impossibility of obtaining the number of houses engaged in business during the succeeding years, the exact proportion of failures are at present unknown; yet as it is hardly likely, with a constantly increasing population on one side, and our late political disturbances on the other, that there has been much deviation in the number of persons engaged in business since, the number of failures between 1857 and 1861 as given in the table, are at least to some extent instructive. From one in forty-seven in 1857 they fell to about one in fifty-five in 1858, one in sixty-five in 1859, one in seventy in 1860, and rose to one in thirty-six in the calamitous year of 1861. This is upon the assumption that the number of houses engaged in business in 1858 fell to 220,000, and from 1859 to 1861 inclusive, remained always at 250,000. Beyond 1861 we have no data for the whole United States. The table of the Northern states shows about the same result; though it should not be forgotten that all these years were exceptional years, by reason of the momentous events that occurred in them. In 1864 the number of failures in the Northern states fell to one in three hundred and thirty-one. The same results hold tolerably good in the State of New York, and in the city of New York. The average of the dates exhibited in these tables is one failure to every fifty-four houses engaged in business during the five years 1857-1861. This is equal to a risk of less than two per cent. Now add two per cent to the market price of loanable capital (i. e. *pure interest* or *capital gain*, only), during all these years, and deduct the result from the rates which have all along been charged by usurers, and the margin of profit for the projected association is at once arrived at. And it should not be forgotten that besides this, many, if not most, of these failures resulted in the payment of some portion, often large portions, of their liabilities. It is to be hoped that the illustration afforded by this article of the value of these tables, will induce their enterprising compilers

(Messrs. R. G. Dunn & Co.) to perfect them, and furthermore to add a column containing an accurate estimate of the amount of liabilities eventually paid up by bankrupts:

THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.				
Year.	Total No. of stores.	Number.	Liabilities.	Prop. of failures to No. of stores.
1857	229,734	4,937	\$291,750,000	One in 47
1858	4,225	95,749,662	"
1859	3,913	64,294,000	"
1860	3,676	79,807,345	"
1861	6,998*	207,210,427	"

THROUGHOUT THE STATES NOT IN REBELLION ONLY.				
Year.	Total No. of stores.	Number.	Liabilities.	Prop. of failures to No. of stores.
1857	4,257	\$265,818,000	One in
1858	3,113	73,608,747	"
1859	2,959	51,314,000	"
1860	2,733	61,749,474	"
1861	5,935	178,632,170	"
1862	1,652	73,049,300	"
1863	495	7,899,000	"
1864	168,925	510	8,679,700	" 331

THROUGHOUT THE STATE OF NEW YORK ONLY.				
Year.	Total No. of stores.	Number.	Liabilities.	Prop. of failures to No. of stores.
1857	1,586	\$150,519,000	One in
1858	866	24,352,620	"
1859	676	17,540,000	"
1860	821	27,914,797	"
1861	1,867	81,152,714	"
1862	463	10,617,000	"
1863	"
1864	86,932	.....	.....	"

CITY OF NEW YORK (INCLUDING BROOKLYN AND WILLIAMSBURG).

Year.	Total No. of stores.	Number.	Liabilities.	Prop. of failures to No. of stores.
1857	915	\$135,129,000	One in
1858	406	17,773,462	"
1859	299	13,218,000	"
1860	423	22,127,297	"
1861	980	69,067,114	"
1862	162	7,491,000	"
1863	2,035,000	"
1864	10,646	.....	.....	"

Upon a basis of this kind, modified by the results of closer observation that we have considered worth while for the purposes of this article to devote to the above tables, there would appear to be no difficulty in constructing a system of assurance, which would cover every possible risk arising from the lending of capital. The association would necessarily be obliged to place itself in possession of very accurate information regarding the business standing of applicants for assurance, and to do this the employment of means analogous to those now employed by the commercial agencies would appear to be absolutely necessary. In the beginning, however, it is hardly likely that the practical application of the system would extend beyond the immediate neighborhood of the locality where the enterprise was established. Thus an association in New York would probably confine its operations to the city of New York and suburbs. One in Albany or Buffalo might extend its operations over the balance of the State. Boston and Providence would cover New England, Philadelphia would cover Pennsylvania, and Cincinnati would cover Ohio, &c. And as such associations multiplied they would more and more be enabled, through their vicinity to the residences of the borrowers and consequently to their more precise information regarding their affairs, to extend their operations to cases involving greater risk; and ultimately not only would all risks be taken at the very minimum rate, but no person at all would seek in vain to avail himself of their beneficial agency.

That such an association would become a great source of profit to its inceptors is likewise abundantly evident. If numerous individuals with their comparatively imperfect means of information can now earn remunerative profits in this business, comprising in its returns as it does at present under the name of "interest" both assurance and capital-gain; an association pursuing alone the speciality of assu-

ance, and possessing accurate and extensive means of information can do so likewise. And as it could outbid all private competition in the lowness of its rates, it would soon tend to absorb the business of nearly all transactions of this nature.

Such is the outline of a plan which appears to us not entirely devoid of merit. Insurance as an economic institution is peculiarly fitted for communities living under Republican forms of government, and to use the language quoted in the late report of the able superintendent of the insurance department of this state "it is undoubtedly destined to receive its highest developements on our own soil. Its noblest aspiration, is to so spread individual misfortunes and casualties over the common mass as to lighten the individual loss; thus preserving the energy, ability, and life of the individual for the common benefit of the State and nation. Mankind, neither in Republican, nor in Monarchical governments have ever yet acceded to the wisdom or justice of an agrarian subdivision of property *per capita* among the people; but surely all governments, and all mankind can harmonize on that policy of deepest political insight and sagacity which seeks to apportion the individual casualties of our race among so many millions, that the burden is almost unfelt and unknown."

THE CURRENT OF EMIGRATION.

By the report of the Commissioners of Emigration, it appears that 184,700 emigrants reached this city from Europe during the year 1864. In addition to these, thousands were landed at Boston and other points under the direction of Federal recruiting agents, who, as a matter of private speculation, sent over several shiploads, chiefly from Belgium and Germany. But the above figures do not fairly represent the influx of the foreign element into our midst. While the strife was pending and the issue still undetermined, the current of emigration slackened, and its character was changed. It consisted principally of adventurers. But now the flood-gates have been reopened and a more constant and healthier tide pours in. They come now with their wives and children, in search of peaceful homes and fields of industry, and doubtless, in most cases, impelled by an instinctive appreciation of the stability and beneficence of our political system.

The masses of Europe, though perhaps ignorant of the questions involved in the late struggle, were nevertheless aware that the strength and vitality of the Republic was being tested, and in the triumph of the Federal arms they recognize a judgment in favor of republican institutions. The result of the war will, therefore, beyond a doubt, give impulse and vigor to the tide of emigration. It has already done so, as the emigrant returns for the past three months prove. The peasantry of the old world hear in the voice of peace an invitation to themselves to escape from their present ills, and seek new homes and new fortunes upon the soil of our redeemed Republic.

After political security, there is nothing that the Republic needs so much as bone and sinew, for the development of its vast resources. We have established the supremacy of the principles of self-government so that they are not endangered by domestic treason or foreign envy; and now, having solved all problems and disposed of all doctrines and theories relative to the intention of our political system, we want flesh and blood, men, women and children, to assist in fulfilling that intention.

To the emigrant there are now many and new inducements. The field for labor is now greatly enlarged. But first of all we would say to him, shake from your feet the dust of our great cities the moment you arrive, and without hesitation, without delay go westward or southward and in quest of what

*Returns from Southern States imperfect.

you have in broad acres of good land. There is no welcome for the emigrant in the great cities, and least of all in New York, unless, indeed, for such as are skilled artisans and practised mechanics; and even for them, unless they excell, the wilderness, reclaimed by axe and plow and the sweat of their brow, promises the earliest and surest competence and the largest share of independence, health and comfort.

From the valley of the Mississippi to the Pacific Coast there is farm land for all who may come. Missouri, Minnesota, Montana, Arizona, Idaho, California, Oregon and Eldorado to any who have the will to work. The money squandered in searching for employment in the cities of the Atlantic slope would suffice to transport the emigrant and his family to the west, provided with the necessary implements of husbandry.

But it is not the great, growing, thriving west alone that now beckons to the working classes of the world. The abolition of slavery has put aside the barrier that turned away the tide of emigration from the south, and a new workshop is open to the masses of Europe who have the spirit and the energy to break from the profitless monotony of their present existence, and to seek a wider and more generous sphere of thought and action. It has been represented by some of the mar-plots of the press that the unsettled condition of Southern society and the vindictiveness of the Southern people renders it unsafe for emigrants to take up their abode in the conquered territory. The assertion is as mischievous as it is false. The Southern people are more anxious, if possible, than we of the north, to re-establish the reign of law and order. They have suffered so much in a material point of view, that their chief desire is to use all the opportunities for recuperation; and, as an intemperate or disorderly disposition would but retard their efforts to retrieve their fortunes, they will countenance no violence or fractious spirit, but on the contrary will encourage the co-operation of industrious hands, whencesoever they may come, in the great work before them. Gov. Holden, of North Carolina, in answer to some enquiries upon the subject, says: "There is no ground for apprehending that emigrants will involve themselves in civil strife by coming to North Carolina. Let them come with confidence in the future. Our people generally will be glad to see them."

Gov. Holden has unquestionably represented the temper of the people of all the Southern States, upon the subject of the introduction of white labor from other States or other countries, into their section. They need the co-operation of capital and industry, and whosoever brings those elements of their regeneration, will be welcome. Nor is there anything

to be feared from the climate of the South, except in a few localities that can be easily designated and avoided. The assertion, often made but never substantiated, that white laborers were physically incapable of working the cotton plantations of the South, was a mere invention in support of the institution of slavery. The cotton lands are elevated and healthy and, with ordinary precautions, the white man can work them with as much impunity as the negro, and with far more profitable results. There are at present throughout the South, and will be for some time to come, a great number of small farms and parcels of plantations purchasable at low rates, and offering every inducement to small capitalists with a taste for agriculture. The destruction of the system of compulsory labor will render it impossible to preserve the integrity of many of the larger plantations; and they will be probably disposed of in sections to suit the wants of purchasers. It must not be supposed that the cultivation of cotton, to be remunerative, must be on a large scale. The humble planter, doing most of his work himself, and therefore doing it carefully and conscientiously, can send his few bales to market and realize, in proportion, more than his neighbor who cultivates by the square mile, and employs five hundred hands.

The West and the South are, therefore, store-houses accessible to all who come with credentials of honesty and industry. The Republic, after her sore trial and suffering, sends greeting to the oppressed of other lands, and invites them all into her temple, to be co-workers in the interest of Republicanism. There is space for all, and a treasure under the soil for whoever chooses to delve for it.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

The following is the Bank of England statement for the week ending July 26th:

Circulation issue.....	£28,258,050	Dec £545,830
Circulation active.....	22,071,570	Dec 162,865
Public deposits.....	4,770,912	Dec 161,200
Other deposits.....	15,939,813	Inc 1,045,696
Government securities in banking department.....	10,998,909	No change.
Other securities in banking department.....	21,782,191	Inc 1,285,645
Coin and bullion in both departments.....	14,508,679	Dec 579,688
Seven day and other bills.....	518,684	Dec 36,287
The rest.....	3,480,810	Inc 20,714
Notes in reserve.....	6,181,460	Dec 382,965
Total reserve (notes and coin) in bank's department.....	7,082,109	Dec 416,823

The Bank rate of interest was advanced to 3 1-2 per cent, and the private institutions in consequence of the action of the Bank of England notified an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the rates allowed for deposits, the terms being now fixed at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent at call, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ at seven days' notice, and 3 per cent at fourteen days' notice. The joint-stock banks also allow 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for deposits, instead of 2, as hitherto.

NATIONAL BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Synopsis of the reports of the National Banks of the United States, made quarterly to the Comptroller of the Currency, from Oct. 1, 1863, to July 1, 1865, embracing the full series of the Banks in operation, and exhibiting the progressive development of the system:

	Oct. 1, 1863.	Jan. 1, 1864.	April 1, 1864.	July 1, 1864.	Oct. 1, 1864.	Jan. 1, 1865.	April 1, 1865.	July 1, 1865.
	63 banks.	137 banks.	309 banks.	478 banks.	507 banks.	613 banks.	607 banks.	1,264 banks.
Capital paid in.....	\$6,784,716	\$14,528,721	\$42,304,474	\$75,313,045	\$86,782,802	\$135,618,874	\$215,336,023	\$325,834,559
Notes in circulation.....	29,155	9,707,975	26,325,665	45,290,504	66,789,375	98,896,488	181,452,158	54,462,974
Profit and loss account.....	103,506	428,914	1,635,656	4,224,240	7,992,678	20,947,124	77,809,307	157,862,640
Due to banks and bankers.....	822,519	2,068,930	6,814,930	27,382,011	34,802,383	67,723,305	100,993,613	306,634,533
Due individuals and corporations.....	105,640	606,596	13,584,544	119,414,238	122,166,535	37,764,730	57,630,141	58,082,721
Due Treasury of the United States.....	134,000	3,925,531	37,890,368	213,704	43,293	193,479,637	17,897,894	5,160,896
Due depositors on demand.....	5,861,885	14,701,624	3,102,340	297,108,195	512,568,666	771,514,939	1,126,455,489	
Miscellaneous.....	261,417	885,104						
Total liabilities.....	14,078,665	37,154,875	114,820,267	252,273,803	297,108,195	512,568,666	771,514,939	1,126,455,489
			RESOURCES.					
Loans and discounts.....	3,765,774	10,126,922	29,583,559	70,746,513	93,238,657	106,021,630	251,472,229	161,306,478
Due from banks and bankers.....	2,043,963	4,751,773	8,537,908	33,273,388	31,017,116	50,656,347	63,517,880	103,055,567
Due from directors of the banks.....	31,000	413,081	1,444,876					
Real estate, furniture, etc.....	131,378	277,375	755,696	1,694,050	2,202,318	4,068,226	6,595,119	11,221,257
Specie and other lawful money.....	1,011,594	5,071,570	22,961,401	42,283,798	44,801,497	77,017,444	119,658,927	177,863,226
Cash items and revenue stamps.....	1,310,257	472,077	3,318,912	5,057,123	7,640,169	17,887,496	29,681,394	41,314,004
Bonds with United States for circulation.....	3,675,275	8,903,050	25,484,700	92,530,500	108,064,496	176,578,750	277,619,930	391,744,860
Bonds with United States for other purposes.....	1,490,750	4,499,350	4,949,350					
Bonds, 7.30 notes, and certificates.....	955,113	4,677,650	10,741,153	5,314,172	4,687,727	14,275,153	13,710,371	21,681,827
Bills of solvent banks.....		512,005						
Bills of suspended banks.....		1,021,547	352,720	502,341	1,021,569	1,053,725	2,298,026	2,838,775
Expense account.....	133,533	56,454	265,507				931,079	1,136,265
Overdrafts.....		650	6,124,505	842,018	1,434,643	5,044,973	6,009,064	14,812,830
Miscellaneous.....								
Total resources.....	\$14,078,665	\$37,154,875	\$114,820,267	\$252,273,803	\$297,108,195	\$512,568,666	\$771,514,939	\$1,126,455,489

Foreign News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL DATES TO JULY 29.

The chief feature of interest in the London money market during the week was the increase by the Bank of England of the rate of interest from 3 to 3½ per cent. This action, which was induced by the continued drain of gold, was generally anticipated, and had the effect of imparting great steadiness to the market. It was expected that the increase would be to 4 per cent, but the large reserve of unemployed notes, and the general steadiness in the foreign markets, sufficiently account for the minimum amount adopted by the Bank.

There is almost an entire absence of speculation, and transactions are confined almost exclusively to the requirements of actual consumption. Mercantile credit was never better, and commerce is regarded as at present in a thoroughly sound condition. It is not expected that business will improve to any great extent for a month to come.

A sum of £41,000,000 has been invested in new companies during the six months ending June 30. Most of this sum has been invested in joint stock enterprises. The immense amount thus invested is more apparent than real, a fact that is proved by the absence of disturbing influences in the market, such as would take place if the total had been diverted to new channels. A large part of the sum consists of money transferred from one set of hands for good will, stocks in trade, and extension of business, and not a fourth part of the money has been called up, or is likely to be. Under these circumstances there is no reason to apprehend any excitement in the money market. This fact, and the cheering accounts of the harvest, confirms the general confidence in the future. The demand for gold for home circulation has lately been stimulated by the simultaneous requirements for the elections, the dividends, and the harvest, while the rather large shipments of the past fortnight have been partly to Egypt and Brazil for cotton, but chiefly it is believed for remittances to Spain, that country being, as was formerly the case with Turkey, always able to find parties to whom the temptation of the enormous rates she is compelled to offer is more powerful than any other consideration, and who are, therefore, the last to desire any early restoration of her credit.

A prospectus has been issued of the International Sugar Refineries Company, limited, capital £1,000,000, in 50,000 shares of £20 each, with 5 per cent interest on all capital called up until eighteen months after the inauguration of the company. The object is to carry on the business of sugar refiners and merchants in sugars in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and Belgium, "and, if so resolved by the shareholders, in any other country." It is pointed out that "the international commission has resolved upon the equalization of the drawbacks, so that the English trade will now be placed on the same footing as the French, and as the Belgian and Dutch." Contracts have been entered into by Messrs. Pontifex & Wood for the supply and erection of the necessary machinery. The prospectus further states that "it is at present intended to erect refineries in London and in France, each capable of refining 1,000 tons raw sugar per week. The directors also propose to purchase or erect a refinery at Liverpool."

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway have withdrawn their advertisement offering £600,000 debentures, arrangements having been come to by which they are all placed.

The first section of the Smyrna and Cassaba Railway, a length of 23 miles, extending to Boumabut and Menemen, was opened on the 20th inst. The engineer reports that the second section of 20 miles to Magnesia will be opened early in October, and the whole line, 61 miles in length, to Cassaba, will be completed before the close of the present year. The line has been constructed by Englishmen and with English capital.

The traffic receipts of railways in the United Kingdom amounted for the week ending the 22d of July, on 12,079 miles, to £742,657, and for the corresponding week of last year, on 11,660 miles, to £711,275, showing an increase of 419 miles and of £31,382.

The Reuter's Telegram Company report that the net profits have considerably exceeded the scale of revenue for the past three years, on which the purchase of the business was based. An available total is shown of £3,253 and a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent per annum is recommended, which on the capital, as paid up, will absorb on £611. The sum of £200 is to be written off preliminary expenses and £2,442 is to be carried forward. The contracts which were transferred to the company by Mr. Reuter have proved remunerative and others of an advantageous kind have, it is said, since been concluded.

A prospectus has also been issued of the Insurance Corporation of Great Britain, with a capital of £4,000,000 in shares of £50.

The Liverpool cotton trade was languid during the week under the influences of the New York advices of large quantities on hand in the United States. Great heaviness prevailed in consequence, and the week closed with a decline in most descriptions. The finer kinds of Sea Island were in demand at extreme prices, but other kinds of American cotton were lower.

The Manchester market has been considerably effected during the

week by the reports of the increased quantity of cotton in the United States. A weakness was caused in prices, and many transactions that might have occurred were postponed, as spinners were unwilling to submit to the reduction demanded by buyers. Continental buyers were the principal operators, although their transactions were comparatively limited. There was a slight enquiry for China. Good printing cloths show much stiffness in price; but this is not the case with lower qualities. The tendency of prices under the present restrained demand is rather against the sellers of longcloths, T cloths, and domestics.

There was little business in Nottingham during the week. Buyers were holding off for more favorable rates, and manufacturers are engaged in completing orders. Black silk laces and nets were in demand at higher rates. The hosiery trade is dull, with a downward tendency in prices.

The trade at Dewsbury is satisfactory. Buyers have purchased freely of pilots and witneys for home consumption. Velvets, chevots, meltons, and sealskins maintain an average position in the markets, and low flushings are a saleable article. No change of importance has taken place in the blanket trade. Orders come in but sparingly, and the sorts mostly wanted are of a medium quality. Stocks are said to be rather heavy, and this interferes with employment. The carpet trade is quiet, but there is sufficient to keep the mills moderately well employed.

At Birmingham the demand for hardware goods is limited. The makers of heavy hardware are nearly all busy, some of them on government contracts. There is a brisk demand for iron and steel ware for remote markets. The iron trade is dull, few of the Staffordshire forges and mills working full time.

There is a slight improvement in Sheffield, orders coming in for home consumption. The reduced tariff with the German Zollverein has largely stimulated the trade in saws, files, and heavy tools generally. American agents and merchants who have just come over speak very hopefully of the prospects of trade with the States. An impression gains ground that the American duties on English and other foreign goods will, before long, be modified for revenue purposes. Most of the old staple trades are busy; the silver-plated and Britannia-metal branches are exceptions, orders especially for the home markets being small.

At Bradford there is marked absence of demand, induced, apparently, by the uncertainty respecting the quantity of cotton to be brought forward. The obstacle to business is that manufacturers are unable to deliver quickly; and any abatement they might be disposed to make on orders for distant delivery is no inducement to the customer who cannot give time. Manufacturers of fancy goods continue busy.

THE CONTINENT.

PARIS DATES TO JULY 29.

THE returns of the Bank of France for the week ending July 29th show the following changes compared with the previous account. In discounts there is an increase of 9,265,000f., an increase of 215,000f. in the stock of bullion, a decrease of 625,000f. in note circulation, and an increase of 19,709,000f. in the deposits.

These returns indicate correctly the condition of trade and finances. There is an absence of speculative enterprises, and regular transactions are quiet. There is a large amount of money seeking investment.

Trade is extremely quiet, with a continued moderate activity in machinery, locomotives, and steam engines for the continental states. It is anticipated that France will hereafter maintain and extend the advantages which it has gained in these branches of industry, and become a rival to England in manufactures in which that country has hitherto enjoyed a monopoly.

There is a continued disturbance in the labor market, which seriously affects business. Strikes appear to be the order of the day. In several instances the workmen have received an increase of wages from their employers, but in the majority of cases there are still serious difficulties.

The new loan of the city of Paris has recovered from the indifference with which it was at first regarded, and is now in demand at a slight premium. The subscriptions were opened on the 25th and closed on the same day. For the 600,000 bonds to be issued there were applications for a total of 800,000. The city of Paris and the Credit Mobilier omitted no exertions to secure these results, and render the loan a success.

A prospectus has been issued of the Marseilles Extension Railway and Land Company, with a capital of £400,000, in shares of £20, of which £140,000 has been subscribed, and £60,000 is to be reserved, leaving £200,000 for allotment. The object is to construct a line of nine miles from the old port of Marseilles to Podestat, and to acquire land on both sides of it to supply additional residences for the overcrowded population. Contracts have been made for the completion of the railway for £185,000, and also for the purchase of lands equal to about 675 acres, the money for which will be obtained by debentures, to be redeemed as sales are effected.

The French Government has just authorized the preliminary surveys of a railway along the coast from Cherbourg to Brest. This line, essentially maritime and strategical, has been long desired by

the coast populations of the four departments of the Manche, Ile et-Vilaine, Cotes-du-Nord, and Finistere. It will establish direct communication between the two great military ports on the Atlantic, as well as between the numerous trading and fishing ports scattered along that coast, which it will place in direct connection with the lines of Normandy and Brittany running to Paris.

The Commercial Convention between England and France has gone into operation. Certain surcharges in the customs duties on the frontiers have been abolished. These charges were established by the Spanish Government, with a view of developing the shipping interests, by compelling the transit of goods by the sea. The abolition of these duties has imparted a stimulus to French manufactures, and especially for agricultural implements, for which there is an increased demand.

Unfavorable reports have been received of the harvests in Finland. The crop of rye especially has failed everywhere. But little was sown in consequence of the frequent rains, which turned the earth into a kind of mud. The government is drawing supplies of grain from the official depots, to distribute among the inhabitants of the interior.

The municipality of Florence has effected a favorable arrangement with Italian and English capitalists for the extension and improvement of the city, and the construction of new buildings and boulevards suitable to the growing wants of the capital of Italy.

The Prussian Government is adopting measures to invite foreign capital to aid in developing the internal resources of the vast empire. Manufactures and railroads will receive the especial attention and favor of the government. Among the new enterprises spoken of is the construction of a trans-Caucasian line of railroads, for which surveys are now projected. It is also the intention of the government to guarantee the interest of a loan of several millions, for the construction of a system of railroads in Finland, on condition that their points of departure should be St. Petersburg, Abo, Helsingfors, and Tammerfors, and that the lines shall be completed as soon as possible.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The following are the imports at New York for the week ending (for dry goods) August 3rd, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) August 5th:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Dry goods.....	\$2,020,046	\$1,749,275	\$2,301,858	\$3,099,348
General merchandise.	2,645,403	1,884,577	2,248,228	2,385,010
Total for the week...	\$4,665,449	\$3,633,852	\$4,550,086	\$5,484,358
Previously reported...	49,576,103	103,977,926	145,963,988	96,467,978

Since Jan. 1.....\$104,841,552 107,611,778 150,509,004 101,952,336

In our report of the dry goods trade will be found the imports of dry goods for one week later.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New-York to foreign ports, for the week ending August 7 and since January 1st:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
For the week.....	\$3,697,657	\$2,184,980	\$6,468,846	\$3,394,479
Previously rep'ted.	78,907,696	108,947,058	121,298,786	92,334,336

Since January 1.. \$82,605,353 111,132,038 127,762,582 96,228,815

In the commercial department will be found the official detailed statements of the imports and exports for the week:

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending August 5, 1865:

August 2—Steamer Vera Cruz, Vera Cruz—	
American silver.....	\$2,808
“ 5—Steamer Teutonia, Hamburg—	
German silver.....	3,300
“ 5—Steamer City of London, Liverpool—	
American gold.....	15,000

Total for the week.....\$21,108
Previously reported.....18,626,890

Total since Jan. 1, 1865.....\$18,647,998

Same time in	Same time in
1864.....	1867.....
1863.....	1866.....
1862.....	1865.....
1861.....	1864.....
1860.....	1863.....
1859.....	1862.....
1858.....	1861.....

TRADE OF SAN FRANCISCO, SIX MONTHS.—We have received, by overland mail, from the office of the *Alta California* the trade returns of San Francisco for the first six months of 1865:

Movements of Treasure.—IMPORTS.—The imports of treasure, (exclusive of those from Victoria, which are included in the receipts

from coastwise ports,) for the first six months of the years 1864 and 1865, respectively, were as follows:

From	1864.	1865.
Mexico.....	\$785,977 67	\$1,040,605 17
Honolulu.....	201 00	19,058 83
Panama.....	4,918 87	6,069 00
Hongkong.....	500 00	.....
Totals.....	\$791,697 54	\$1,065,733 00

Increase first six months of 1865.....\$274,035 46

Receipts of Treasure Coastwise.—The receipts of treasure and bullion from Victoria and coastwise ports for the first six months of 1864 and 1865, respectively, were as follows:

Uncoined.	1864.	Coined.	Uncoined.	1865.	Coined.
\$2,144,155		\$226,607	\$2,128,164		\$359,318
		2,144,155			2,128,164
Totals.....		\$2,369,762			\$2,487,482

Increase for six months, 1865.....\$117,720

Receipts of Treasure from the Interior.—The following is a comparative statement of treasure and bullion received during the first six months of 1864 and 1865, from California and Nevada:

Northern Mines.		1864.	Southern Mines.		1865.
Uncoined.	Coined.		Uncoined.	Coined.	
\$18,720,072	\$1,834,057		\$2,789,557	\$679,979	
	18,720,072			2,789,557	
Totals.....	\$20,554,129			\$3,469,536	
		1865.			
\$20,633,519	\$1,665,409		\$2,749,256	\$628,608	
	20,633,519			2,749,256	
Totals.....	\$22,298,928			\$3,372,864	
Aggregate receipts six months, 1865.....				\$25,671,792	
Aggregate receipts six months, 1864.....				24,028,665	
Increase first six months of 1865.....				\$1,643,127	

RECAPITULATION.

	1864.	1865.
Imports.....	\$791,697 54	\$1,065,733 00
Coastwise receipts.....	2,869,762 00	2,487,482 00
Interior receipts.....	24,028,665 00	25,671,792 00
Totals.....	27,150,124 54	29,155,124 54
Increase first six months of 1865.....		\$2,039,882 46

Exports of Treasure.—The exports and destination of Treasure for the first six months of the years 1864 and 1865, respectively, were as follows:

To	1864.	1865.
New York.....	\$10,607,939 68	\$7,492,975 95
England.....	14,885,269 69	9,759,532 01
Central America.....	193,274 84	252,645 44
China.....	2,858,842 44	3,835,825 46
Manilla.....	150,135 73	40,420 37
Japan.....	10,275 00	8,917 00
Mexico.....	130,265 84	132,457 00
Honolulu.....	46,838 00	12,420 00
Havana.....	8,000 00	.....
Tahiti.....	.....	5,500 00
Valparaiso.....	.....	51,000 00
Totals.....	\$28,840,840 67	\$21,591,693 23

Falling off....\$7,249,147 44

Gross Merchandise Exports.—The following table shows the gross value of Merchandise exported during the first six months of the years 1864 and 1865, respectively:

To	1864.	1865.
Boston.....	\$687,543 43	\$732,755 50
New York.....	1,681,970 56	1,660,141 11
Australia.....	271,337 84	33,638 35
Central America.....	145,182 46	42,997 68
Chili.....	113,300 74	139,174 36
China.....	705,052 49	488,425 35
East Indies.....	25,444 99	1,850 00
Great Britain.....	457,865 34	132,648 45
Japan.....	18,379 21	58,713 94
Mexico.....	969,224 87	1,086,626 98
New Zealand.....	64,564 38	.....
Pacific Russia.....	75,151 97	47,697 01
Peru.....	113,061 29	189,804 40
Sandwich Islands.....	277,440 03	348,633 46
Society Islands.....	31,547 12	27,776 50
Vancouver I. and B. C.....	823,306 60	712,081 19
Totals.....	\$6,460,373 32	\$5,702,864 28

Decrease.....\$758,009 04

Aggregate Exports.—The exports of Treasure and Merchandise aggregated, thus compare for the first six months of 1864 and 1865, respectively :

	1864.	1865.
Domestic Produce Merchandise..	\$3,782,428 85	\$2,840,698 00
Foreign and Eastern do.....	2,727,944 97	2,861,666 28
Treasure.....	28,840,840 67	21,691,693 28
Totals.....	\$35,801,213 99	\$27,294,057 51
	27,294,057 51	
Decrease.....	\$8,007,156 48	

PETROLEUM.—Boring operations in various portions of California are progressing vigorously, but so far as we can learn, without much success as yet. The large Eastern companies organized at the beginning of the year, for the development of claims in Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo counties, are actively at work, and propose to continue operating at still greater depths. A number of companies are at work in the Mount Diablo region, with encouraging indications of future success. In Colusa county, the Rowe Company have obtained a depth of 135 feet, but thus far have no considerable flow of oil. Several other companies in that vicinity are preparing to commence operations. From Humboldt county rather more favorable reports have been received, and it is stated that the Union Mattole Company struck flowing oil in their well last month. The oil is said to flow over the top of the well in such quantities that the workmen, finding it impossible to preserve it, were obliged to plug up the well to prevent it from running to waste.

We are indebted to the cashier of the office of the Assistant Treasurer, for the following statement of the business of the month of July :

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance July 1, 1865.....	\$6,990,899 16
On account of customs.....	\$9,908,190 66
do Loans.....	8,177,651 16
do Internal revenue.....	607,344 35
do Post Office Department.....	143,479 24
do Transfers.....	9,843,000 00
do Patent fees.....	10,146 70
do Miscellaneous.....	48,006,249 06
	76,696,061 67
	\$83,686,960 88
PAYMENTS DURING THE MONTH.	
Treasury drafts.....	\$40,600,261 44
Post office do.....	246,678 68
	40,846,940 12
Balance July 31.....	\$42,840,020 71
By bal. cr. disbursing accounts, July 1.....	\$28,292,964 47
By receipts during the month.....	44,787,012 75
	\$73,079,977 22
To payments.....	55,384,737 95
Balance July 31, 1865.....	\$17,742,239 27
By bal. cr. interest ac't, July 1.....	\$7,820,485 60
Appropriations.....	687,940 00
	\$8,458,225 60
To payments—gold.....	5,714,367 77
do notes.....	33,547 03
	5,747,914 80
Balance, July 31, 1865.....	\$2,710,310 80
By receipts for customs in July, 1865.....	\$9,908,190 66
do do do 1864.....	3,641,801 76
Increase do do 1865.....	\$6,266,888 90
By balance cr. bullion and expense account for Assay Office, July 1.....	\$1,042,011 92
By coin rec'd during the month.....	\$72,443 23
By fine bars, do do.....	82,665 21
	155,098 44
To payments in coin.....	\$399,607 20
do fine bars.....	132,154 86
	531,762 06
Balance, July 31.....	\$665,348 80
By funds in hand in Assistant Treas. Office.....	\$63,295,570 78
do Assay Office.....	661,330 97
	\$63,956,901 75
By fine bars in Assay Office.....	\$10,473 37
By unparted bullion.....	782,630 11
	793,103 48
	\$64,750,005 23

Less temporary Loan to be reim-

bursed	\$3,164,805 11
do due depositors.....	590,590 48
	3,755,395 59
Balance.....	\$60,994,609 94

TAXES COLLECTED IN FRANCE FOR SIX MONTHS.—The half-yearly return of the taxes presents these results: The amount of direct taxes received in the first six months of the present year was 271,253,000f, leaving due for the second six months 257,350,000f. The sum paid exceeded by 51,002,000f that which could legally be exacted; and the expenses of enforcing payment were only 72c the 1,000f, whereas in the same period of last year they were 74c. The indirect taxes in the first half of 1865 yielded 562,921,000f, and this total was 34,453,000f less than in 1864, and 40,957,000f less than in 1863.

Designation of Taxes.	First six months of 1865. f.	First six months of 1864. f.	First six months of 1863. f.
Registration, mortgage duties, &c.....	162,824,000	172,846,000	164,333,000
Stamp duties.....	28,848,000	37,584,000	35,528,000
Custom duties on import of grain.....	72,000	98,000	937,000
Custom duties on different goods.....	30,943,000	32,023,000	34,107,000
Customs duties on exports ..	91,000	206,000	630,000
Navigation dues.....	1,739,000	1,939,000	1,871,000
Various Customs duties and receipts.....	634,000	642,000	714,000
Tax on the consumption of salt in Customs districts..	10,184,000	9,976,000	9,299,000
Duties on wines, &c.....	107,547,000	106,393,000	102,804,000
Tax on consumption of salt beyond Customs districts..	4,177,000	3,954,000	3,914,000
Various duties and receipts.....	26,591,000	26,013,000	25,042,000
Sale of tobacco.....	115,087,000	114,225,000	110,919,000
Sale of gunpowder.....	4,685,000	5,385,000	5,295,000
Post office.....	32,696,000	31,618,000	30,983,000
Duty of 1 per cent on money orders in France.....	587,000	567,000	529,000
Do. foreign countries.....	11,000		
Duty on articles of value sent by post.....	409,000	370,000	325,000
Duty on transit of foreign mails.....	250,000	166,000	492,000
Various receipts.....	25,000	24,000	16,000
Duty on colonial sugar.....	9,514,000	16,680,000	20,707,000
Duty on foreign sugar.....	7,873,000	34,061,000	24,248,000
Duty on native (beetroot) sugar.....	8,129,000	12,704,000	31,147,000
Total.....	562,921,000	597,374,000	603,877,000

We are requested to call attention to the fact that Judge Lewis, late Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has become a member of the firm of Lewis & Cox. His experience, and the experience of Charlton T. Lewis, who was Deputy Commissioner, will prove very valuable to the firm in the transaction of the business to which they especially devote themselves.

The Bankers' Gazette.

We give in our BULLETIN from day to day lists of bonds, &c., lost and the dividends declared, with times of opening and closing books. These tables will be continued daily, and on Saturday morning, such as have been published through the week in the BULLETIN, will be collected and published in the CHRONICLE. Below will be found those published the past week in the BULLETIN:

RAILROAD AND BANK DIVIDENDS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	AM'T DIVID.	WHEN DUE.	WHERE PAYABLE.	BOOKS CLOSED.
Chicago & Alton RR., prefer. & com. stock.	8 1/2 s. an.	Sept. 1	59 Exchange Place, M. K. Jesup & Co.	Aug. 21 to Sep. 2.
Oswego & Syracuse RR.	4 s. an.	Aug. 21	(N. Y. stockholders) by H. A. Oakley at Howard Ins. Co., ..	Aug. 15 to Aug. 22.
Ocean National Bank...	4 s. an.	Aug. 10	At Bank.	
Marietta & Cinc. RR....	8 p. c.	on dem.	Farmer's L'n & Tr. Co.	

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1865, P. M.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The partial stringency in money has continued during the week. The resources of the national banks have been steadily depleted by the continued drain of the Treasury upon its deposits with those institutions, while the payments of the Treasury have not been of a character to relieve the consequent reduction in the loanable resources. The week commenced business with a re-

duction of over eight millions in the deposits of the banks, as shown by the last weekly statement of the Clearing House; and the Sub-Treasury has been daily receiving currency for gold which it has thrown upon the market, thereby adding to the comparative scarcity of money. There is also a steady flow of money toward the West for moving the crops and to the South for buying cotton. These combined causes have tended to keep down the supply of funds seeking employment, and the result has been that with but a moderate demand for loans, the rate, on call, has been steady at 7 per cent, the exceptions at 6 per cent being strictly nominal. On the 15th August, about \$8,000,000 will be paid out of the Treasury as interest on the 7.30 loan, which will afford a partial relief to the market. There are no indications that the Treasury has made, since the 1st inst., any large payments in currency, so that it is probable that most of the large balance of \$81,000,000 in the Secretary's hands at that date remains still idle. It is to the disbursement of this large amount of unemployed funds that we must chiefly look for relief from the present high rate of interest.

The discount market continues comparatively quiet. Credit has not yet become sufficiently increased in commercial circles to produce any material increase in the supply of bills; and all the prime paper offering is therefore readily taken at 7 a 8 per cent, while second class is taken with caution at 9 a 10 per cent. We quote:

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Dry Goods.....	7½ a 8	Bankers.....	7
Grocers.....	7½ a 8	Produce Commission...	9 a 12

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.—The stock market has been depressed throughout the week. The heated term has driven some of the larger operators into country retreats, and the high rate of interest has, at the same time, operated against speculation. The brokers complain that there has never been such a scarcity of orders from the outside public. This, indeed, has been the condition of the market for a considerable period, and appears to have a definite cause. During the distribution of the national securities there has been a general changing of the tenure of railroad shares. The large amounts usually held by merchants in this city as an investment for their surplus funds have been exchanged for governments, the railroad stock passing into the hands of western buyers and of the directors and other capitalists connected with the roads in this city. With this reduction of the volume of railroad shares in the possession of the general public, there is naturally less response to any speculative operations started by the larger holders, than formerly. This change gives a new phase to stock operations in this city, and tends to keep the market in a more even condition.

The transactions during the week have been quite limited, and the fluctuations in prices unimportant. Mariposa has for the present almost disappeared from the market, not one sale of the stock having been made at the board during the week. Canton and Quicksilver are also dull. In the railroads list, Erie has exhibited the chief interest. After the arrival of the steamship Cuba, the price rose to 89, upon a rumor that advices had arrived stating that negotiations had been consummated at London for a loan that would enable the company to pay off the Drew loan, and prosecute a still further extension of the transportation facilities of the road. There appears to be some foundation for this statement. The large amount of freight offering for the western roads, and the prospect of a plentiful harvest supplying them to the utmost of their carrying capacity, keep the stocks of that section firm.

The following have been the closing prices of leading stocks at the Stock Exchange, on each of the last six days:

	Aug. 6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th
Canton Company.....	—	—	56½	57	56½	56
Quicksilver.....	—	—	56½	57	56½	56
Mariposa.....	—	—	42½	44	43½	43½
Cumberland Coal.....	155	—	156½	156½	153	150½
Atlantic M. S. S.....	113½	92½	93	93	93	92½
New York Central.....	90	x.d. 84½	85	86½	88	86½
Erie.....	—	112	113½	—	118½	113
Hudson River.....	106½	106½	106½	106½	107½	106½
Reading.....	66½	65½	66½	66½	66½	66½
Michigan Southern.....	—	108	—	—	108½	108
Illinois Central.....	128½	133	—	125½	125	123½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh.....	70½	69½	70½	70½	71½	70½
Chicago and N. W.....	28½	27½	29	29½	28½	28½
Chicago and N. W. pref.....	69½	69½	63½	63½	63½	63½
Rock Island.....	108½	107½	108½	108½	108½	108½
Fort Wayne.....	97½	97½	98	98	99	97½

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.—The chief movements in Government Securities have been in connection with the foreign demand. The sales of old 5-20's for European demand have aggregated probably \$3,000,000 for the week. This has kept the old issue of 5-20's at about 106; and being higher than other bonds, holders of 5-20's have freely exchanged [them for 10-40's, new 5-20's and 6's of 1881; producing an increased firmness in the quotations of those stocks. The new certificates of indebtedness are issued slowly, and the price is therefore firm. The supply of 7-30's from contractors continues liberal, but without producing any depreciation of price. Investors appear to consider them cheap at 99 a 99 1-4, and would be found ready to take a large amount at that price. Should they decline below that figure, being then cheaper than other securities, they would be exchanged for other forms of debt; indeed a considerable amount of old 5-20's has been exchanged for the first and second series of 7-30's during the week.

The interest upon \$300,000,000 of 7-30's falls due on the 15th August.

The following have been the closing quotations for the leading national securities at the Stock Exchange, on each of the last six days:

	Aug. 6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.....	107½	108½	107	106½	107	108½
U. S. 5-20's c., o. 188.....	108½	108	106	105½	106	106
U. S. 5-20's c., n. 188.....	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
U. S. 10-40's coup.....	97½	97	90½	97½	97½	97½
U. S. 7-30 Treas. Note.....	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99
2d Series.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
U. S. 6's certif. n. 188.....	—	97½	97½	97½	97½	—

GOLD MARKET.—Gold has been excited and the premium closes at a material decline. The combined influence of a high rate of interest, an indisposition to lend to the gold "bulls," and the steady sales of the Sub Treasury from its large surplus of gold, have proved too strong for the party who have for some weeks past been speculating for a rise and has produced a decline from 144 3-4 on Monday to 140 3-4 to-day. The gold clique have been large sellers for the last two days, and have loaned gold freely with a liberal allowance of interest. It is difficult to divine the policy of the "bull" clique, whose influence has for some time been omnipotent, and who still possess considerable power over the market. In the event of their continuing to bolster up the premium, they would receive material aid from the large demand of customs duties, and with a cessation of sales by the Assistant Treasurer and a decline in the rate for money, they might succeed in putting up the price; but should the sales from the Sub Treasury be continued, and money remain at 7 per cent, a further decline would be quite probable.

The Costa Rica from Aspinwall has brought \$721,034 of specie during the week.

On Saturday last the export of specie per steamers was \$21,108. There were no remittances by Wednesday's steamer.

The following have been the highest and lowest quotations for gold on each of the last six days:

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
Aug. 6.....	143½	143½	Aug. 9.....	144½	143½
Aug. 7.....	144	143½	Aug. 10.....	143½	142½
Aug. 8.....	144½	144	Aug. 11.....	141½	140½

The transactions for last week at the Custom-house and Sub-treasury were as follows:

	CUSTOM-HOUSE.		SUB-TREASURY.	
	Receipts.	Payments.	Receipts.	Payments.
July 31.....	\$369,784 17	\$2,694,643 01	\$3,199,450 01	
Aug. 1.....	461,751 66	2,503,775 80	2,758,367 91	
Aug. 2.....	680,187 55	3,363,789 77	4,919,636 77	
Aug. 3.....	402,059 18	6,895,834 12	5,485,898 16	
Aug. 4.....	518,699 40	7,457,052 78	6,932,720 16	
Aug. 5.....	571,250 80	10,809,550 63	10,599,459 91	
Total.....	\$2,943,682 26	\$33,224,646 11	\$53,675,532 95	
Balance in Sub-treasury on morning of July 31...			60,489,802 64	
			\$94,165,355 59	
Deduct payments during the week.....			\$3,224,646 11	
Balance on Saturday evening.....			\$60,940,689 48	
Increase during the week.....			450,856 84	

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The transactions have been limited. The importers having at present to pay large amounts for duties, are not remitting largely. The supply of produce bills is comparatively light, and the leading drawers have advanced their rates in anticipation of a more active demand.

The following are the closing rates to-day:

Bankers' Sterling, 60 days.....	108% @ 100%	Antwerp.....	5.32% @ 5.13%
Bankers' Sterling, 90 days.....	109% @ 100%	Hamburg.....	5.30% @ 5.13%
Merchants' Sterling, 107% @ 108%		Amsterdam.....	40% @ 40%
France, long date.....	5.17% @ 5.16%	Frankfort.....	40% @ 40%
France, short date.....	5.16% @ 5.15	Bremen.....	78% @ 78%
		Prussian Thalers.....	70% @ 71

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The following shows the condition of the Associated Banks of the city of New York, for the week ending at the commencement of business on August 5, 1865:

Banks.	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Net Deposits.	Legal Tenders.
New York.....	\$6,140,876	\$3,308,863	\$44,130	\$12,969,663	\$1,862,113
Manhattan.....	5,900,751	890,969	15,166	5,405,249	1,831,923
Merchants.....	6,811,757	680,079	24,927	4,834,626	1,407,100
Mechanics.....	5,129,550	511,208	23,569	4,041,159	1,106,759
Union.....	4,921,873	481,061	4,494	3,995,451	1,050,600
America.....	7,027,043	1,450,641	8,795	7,540,881	2,565,457
Phoenix.....	5,766,694	283,005	19,725	2,584,444	617,763
City.....	4,950,205	668,020		8,257,263	1,68,798
Traders' Bank.....	3,265,356	88,681	388,672	2,285,156	708,847
Fulton.....	2,267,732	316,119	26,494	2,839,782	544,631
Chemical.....	5,873,450	557,976	22,640	5,522,895	1,068,602
Market Exchange.....	2,415,057	12,469		1,916,000	556,024
National.....	2,816,524	851,720	4,494	1,910,812	501,168
Bank & Druggists.....	2,820,717	80,474	35,792	1,915,629	291,258
Mech & Trad's.....	1,780,128	68,948	98,822	1,439,810	475,459
Greenwich.....	779,151	45,351	9,814	671,523	149,438
Leather Manf.....	2,767,733	68,589		2,095,796	381,941
Seventh Ward.....	496,082	38,481	38,478	442,670	75,526
State of N. Y.....	5,151,920	688,717	21,830	8,889,413	641,104
Amer. Exchange.....	10,273,725	389,466	17,505	6,135,454	1,252,415
Commerce.....	19,057,144	914,540	975,200	7,535,959	2,308,000
Broadway.....	5,656,362	188,883	519,825	4,565,404	1,575,202
Ocean.....	1,949,266	78,470	11,158	1,424,189	393,038
Mercantile.....	3,498,359	66,761	75,501	2,694,387	538,560
Pacific.....	2,064,572	11,547	56,627	1,617,548	198,166
Republic.....	4,369,058	187,489	268,916	3,844,426	718,305
Chatham.....	1,708,638	16,475	6,266	1,490,514	498,079
People's.....	1,991,939	45,368	7,725	1,501,515	198,491
North Amer.....	5,207,449	95,946	25,404	2,542,049	1,179,855
Hanover.....	2,237,502	93,917	29,958	1,897,625	255,879
Irving.....	1,459,595	42,908	12,675	1,294,295	840,460
Metropolitan.....	9,004,469	189,965	55,742	6,078,741	2,040,000
Citizens.....	1,856,886	81,609	19,489	1,042,868	346,959
Nassau.....	2,578,716	164,267	5,095	2,161,710	814,841
Market.....	2,491,151	124,538	118,588	2,162,963	556,796
St. Nicholas.....	2,405,462	36,365	313,212	1,399,597	558,094
Shoe and Leather.....	3,832,666	72,857	209,966	2,149,558	101,888
Corn Exchange.....	2,632,864	232,466	41,404	2,082,226	497,000
Continental.....	8,066,982	189,714	10,818	2,088,248	826,000
Commonwealth.....	3,260,777	79,206	27,427	3,984,002	509,228
Oriental.....	1,129,197	50,584	111,978	956,618	246,098
Marine.....	1,635,237	69,201		1,561,241	488,200
Atlantic.....	1,091,277	64,712	45,064	926,150	147,947
Imp. and Traders.....	4,996,432	50,109	24,635	4,129,381	468,478
Park.....	13,435,959	177,509	294,514	10,575,875	2,330,144
Mec. Bk. As.....	1,671,930	22,124	6,667	1,581,856	451,729
Grocers.....	920,275	26,565	8,249	892,110	265,559
North River.....	1,641,399	80,848	14,323	1,278,850	282,169
East River.....	478,817	13,500	61,456	651,004	
Man. and Mer.....	1,992,586	24,080	1,488	1,581,245	735,276
Fourth National.....	14,598,717	166,726	1,497,055	10,868,976	3,084,126
Central.....	13,190,113	80,904	959,909	13,039,938	2,639,106
Second National.....	1,110,679		270,000	840,094	384,173
Dry Dock.....	231,006	41,625	16,846	260,457	
Bull's Head.....	927,960	9,165	126,922	957,838	
Manufacturers.....	569,540	12,055	54,235	310,393	62,100
Totals.....	\$219,102,793	19,400,850	7,656,870	178,247,674	48,561,973

Compared with the preceding week, the differences in the bank statement are as follows:

Loans.....	Dec. \$3,239,176	Circulation.....	Inc. \$370,916
Specie.....	Dec. 1,372,775	Net Deposits.....	Dec. \$318,997
Legal Tenders.....	Dec. 3,394,809		

The net deposits show a decrease of \$3,518,997, which added to the reduction of the two preceding weeks, makes a decrease of \$22,203,414 in the loanable resources of the banks within three weeks—a movement quite sufficient to account for the late partial stringency in the money market. The

loans have been reduced only \$3,239,176 during the week; this difference between the decrease in loans and deposits shows that the banks have held a large amount in excess of the wants of borrowers. The decrease of \$1,372,775 in the specie line is rather apparent than real. Some of the banks have now ceased to count their gold checks as specie, which accounts to an important degree for this change in the figures.

For the corresponding period of the last three years the same items compare as follows:

	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
1862.....	\$161,190,203	\$4,611,069	9,221,504	189,544,630
1863.....	176,559,840	\$3,556,648	5,706,024	155,368,116
1864.....	189,563,507	21,159,518	4,522,728	158,279,263
1865.....	219,102,793	19,400,850	7,656,870	178,247,674

The following comparison shows the totals of the Banks' Statements for each week of the current year:

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Legal Tenders.	Clearings.
Jan. 7.....	195,044,657	20,152,592	8,153,626	147,821,891		535,035,671
Jan. 14.....	189,656,730	21,357,003	3,074,029	148,831,269		518,780,663
Jan. 21.....	187,090,856	20,211,569	2,979,551	158,068,355		511,194,907
Jan. 28.....	186,117,375	18,896,955	2,957,589	149,247,991		655,582,873
Feb. 4.....	185,689,790	19,682,305	2,868,646	152,703,316		66,814,484
Feb. 11.....	185,515,904	20,297,346	2,821,996	156,711,166		554,179,409
Feb. 18.....	186,365,126	20,682,519	2,855,932	156,150,684		518,305,223
Feb. 25.....	183,634,735	20,092,378	2,739,389	153,944,451		431,093,121
Mar. 4.....	186,569,665	19,880,183	3,720,666	155,009,553		511,61,887
Mar. 11.....	188,120,890	20,737,538	2,741,654	162,114,445		412,801,489
Mar. 18.....	211,486,651	22,256,596	4,662,590	174,479,317		625,79,288
Mar. 25.....	207,677,503	22,066,524	4,457,162	166,956,508		604,796,728
Apr. 1.....	204,458,855	20,584,668	4,888,950	173,3,049		500,143,091
Apr. 8.....	204,158,899	20,045,906	4,773,582	174,850,185		488,688,684
Apr. 15.....	206,508,085	19,588,784	4,757,862	177,515,945		497,761,675
Apr. 22.....	204,21,194	19,122,258	4,700,210	184,244,399		572,740,215
Apr. 29.....	204,277,573	19,949,213	4,660,669	191,188,753		65,006,274
May 6.....	212,172,277	20,058,399	4,866,931	200,460,735		66,255,549
May 13.....	218,502,900	23,553,281	4,880,562	203,369,856		61,052,537
May 20.....	219,510,780	28,194,402	5,042,944	208,854,725		56,625,517
May 27.....	212,445,121	22,068,949	5,066,693	197,081,017		54,54,078
June 3.....	210,416,543	21,746,493	5,323,082	186,935,650		51,065,440
June 10.....	208,926,615	18,450,620	5,402,753	185,309,853		56,201,586
June 17.....	205,944,311	18,650,577	5,647,944	182,947,334		62,567,844
June 24.....	218,590,390	15,906,818	5,790,970	187,588,986		55,569,289
July 1.....	216,555,421	15,654,990	5,818,445	191,656,773		60,904,445
July 8.....	218,541,975	19,100,594	6,001,774	193,199,005		62,519,708
July 15.....	221,285,022	20,400,411	6,259,945	200,420,283		60,054,946
July 22.....	222,960,305	20,392,908	6,559,768	193,790,066		52,758,292
July 29.....	222,341,966	20,773,155	7,055,454	198,766,671		46,956,762
Aug. 5.....	219,102,793	19,400,850	7,656,870	178,247,674		45,561,973

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia Banks, for the past and previous week:

	July 31.	Aug. 7.	Inc.
Capital Stock.....	\$14,442,350	\$14,442,350	\$459,896
Specie.....	1,158,070	1,154,005	Dec. 4,065
Due from other banks.....	6,796,227	4,547,203	Dec. 1,051,025
Due to other banks.....	7,247,258	6,970,208	Dec. 307,055
Deposits.....	49,131,554	47,762,160	Dec. 1,368,394
Circulation.....	6,941,625	6,956,662	Inc. 45,087
Legal Tenders.....	21,825,422	21,310,460	Dec. 514,962

The following comparison shows the condition of the Philadelphia banks at stated periods since 1863:

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
January 5, 1863.....	\$37,019,675	\$4,310,750	\$4,594,115	\$28,492,188
July 6, 1863.....	35,936,811	4,860,745	2,564,558	28,504,544
January 4, 1864.....	35,693,808	4,158,585	2,065,150	29,078,920
July 4, 1864.....	40,918,009	8,955,866	2,154,528	37,945,305
January 3, 1865.....	40,050,403	1,808,583	2,793,468	39,545,963
February 6, ".....	50,269,478	1,702,776	4,898,178	38,490,837
March 6, ".....	49,228,540	1,369,264	5,346,021	38,581,629
April 3, ".....	50,529,050	1,343,293	5,393,686	38,530,347
May 1, ".....	51,726,399	1,362,258	6,411,407	44,794,294
June 5, ".....	53,095,683	1,258,782	6,717,758	41,519,579
July 10, ".....	50,18,778	1,187,700	6,758,535	41,344,066
Aug. 7, ".....	54,857,695	1,154,005	6,956,662	47,762,160

NATIONAL BANKS.—The following abstract of quarterly reports of the national banking associations of the United States exhibits their condition on the 3d of July. In another part of this issue of the CHRONICLE will be found a synopsis of the returns since October, 1863:

RESOURCES.			
Loans and discounts.....	\$361,306,477	Due from national banks.....	\$76,977,589
Overdrafts.....	1,136,265	Due from other banks.....	26,073,023
Real estate, furniture and fixtures.....	11,231,257	U. S. bonds and other U. S. securities.....	391,744,850
Expense account.....	2,838,775	Bills of other banks.....	21,581,523
Premiums paid.....	2,243,210	Specie.....	1,937,008
Remittances and other cash items.....	41,314,904	Other lawful money.....	165,428,165
		Other items.....	12,569,120
Aggregate.....			\$1,126,455,481
LIABILITIES.			
Capital stock paid in....	\$925,334,558	Dividends unpaid.....	\$4,732,726
Surplus fund.....	81,308,555	Due to national banks.....	78,281,041
Notes in circulation.....	131,454,158	Due to other banks.....	23,591,594
Individual deposits.....	396,034,833	Profits.....	73,150,401
U. S. deposits.....	58,032,729	Other items.....	402,571
			\$1,126,455,481

New York City.....	\$28,744,838 45	State of Massachusetts	\$203,692,431 04
New York State.....	839,907,459 04	Philadelphia.....	80,544,294 32
Boston.....	115,735,984 57	State of Pennsylvania	186,949,015 69

Total.....\$1,165,778,982 91

The following National banks were authorized during the week ending Saturday, August 5:

Names.	Locations.	Capital.	Names.	Locations.	Capital.
Frontier.....	Eastport, Me.....	\$5,000	Chemical.....	New York City.....	\$800,000
Pulaski.....	Pulaski, N. Y.....	50,000	Kent.....	Charlestown, Md.....	50,000
Fulton.....	New York City.....	600,000	Merchants' National bank of		
National Ex.....	Greenville, R. I.....	150,000	W. Virginia.....	Pt. Pleasant, W. V.....	150,000
Merchants'.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	700,000			
Capital of new banks.....					\$2,105,000
Previously authorized.....					375,469,281

Aggregate capital.....\$377,574,281

The total amount of circulation issued to National Banks during the week ending Aug. 5th, was \$4,600,110; which, added to the \$161,196,830 previously issued, makes the aggregate circulation issued to that date, \$165,794,440.

The following comparison shows the progress of the national banks, in respect to number, capital and circulation, from October, 1863, to latest dates:

Date.	Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.
October, 1863.....	94	\$7,184,715	
January, 1864.....	137	14,528,712	\$29,155
April, ".....	357	42,204,474	12 144,650
July, ".....	439	95,312,945	25,825,695
October, ".....	524	99,839,400	51,394,150
Jan'y 7, 1865.....	685	145,524,560	78,724,520
" 21, ".....	736	169,099,296	83,058,200
" 4, ".....	782	179,121,296	7,288,3008
Feb. 18, 1865.....	815	186,041,735	73,555,380
Mar. 4, ".....	855	192,949,736	99,325,900
" 18, ".....	908	202,944,486	104,750,540
Apr. 1, ".....	973	225,246,800	111,634,670
" 22, ".....	1,041	246,054,170	119,961,800
May 6, ".....	1,117	264,954,170	126,860,330
" 20, ".....	1,172	281,868,820	130,680,170
June 3, ".....	1,212	298,971,020	135,607,060
" 17, ".....	1,297	310,295,891	140,797,755
July 1, ".....	1,378	340,938,000	146,927,975
" 15, ".....	1,447	364,020,756	154,120,015
Aug. 5, ".....	1,504	377,574,281	165,794,440

The following national banks have been authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury as additional depositories of the public money: The National Mohawk Valley Bank, Mohawk, N. Y.; the Randolph National Bank, Randolph, Mass.; the First National Bank, Lawrenceburg, Indiana; the Lawrence County National Bank, Newcastle, Pa.

FOREIGN BANKING.—The following is the statement of the Bank of England for the week ending July 26, 1865:

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.			
Notes issued.....	£28,253,050	Government debt.....	£11,015,100
		Other securities.....	3,634,900
		Gold coin and bullion.....	13,603,050
	£28,253,050		£28,253,050
BANKING DEPARTMENT.			
Proprietors' capital...£14,553,000		Government securities	
Rest.....3,480,810		including de'd weight	
Public deposits, includ-		annuity.....	£10,393,909
ing exchequer, sav-		Other securities.....	21,782,191
ings banks, commis-		Notes.....	6,181,480
sioners of national		Gold and silver coin..	900,629
debt and dividend			
accounts.....4,770,902			
Other deposits.....15,939,813			
Seven day & other bills	518,684		
	£39,263,209		£39,263,209

The preceding accounts, compared with those of the previous week exhibit:

A decrease of circulation of.....	£199,152
A decrease of public deposits of.....	161,201
An increase of other deposits of.....	1,045,596
No change in Government securities.....	
An increase of other securities of.....	1,285,645
A decrease of bullion of.....	579,688
An increase of rest of.....	20,714
A decrease of reserve of.....	416,823

The following is the return of the Bank of France, made up to the 27th July. The return for the previous week is added:

DEBTOR.			
	July 27, 1865.	July 20, 1865.	
Capital of the bank.....	182,500,000 0	182,500,000 0	
Profits, in addition to capital.....	7,044,776 2	7,044,776 2	
Reserve of the bank and branches.....	22,105,750 14	22,105,750 14	
New reserve.....	4,000,000 0	4,000,000 0	
Notes in circulation and at the branches.....	898,732,075 0	898,732,075 0	
Drafts drawn by the bank on the branches of the bank payable in Paris or in the provinces.....	\$510,784 24	7,907,789 96	

Treasury account.....	143,789,194 41	143,070,305 35
Accounts current at Paris.....	163,630,111 6	143,076,040 61
Ditto in the provinces.....	80,561,909 0	31,397,437 0
Dividends payable.....	3,179,163 75	4,093,916 75
Various discounts.....	2,414,127 82	2,035,718 85
Re-discounts.....	1,427,623 17	2,180,616 53
Surplus of receipts not distributed.....	752,993 36	752,993 36
Sundries.....	12,136,623 23	14,586,886 72
	1,455,545,011 20	1,467,885,395 43

CREDITOR.

Cash and bullion.....	494,212,341 23	493,997,271 55
Commercial bills overdue.....	213,260 47	145,843 31
Ditto discounted in Paris.....	295,463,954 23	291,749,664 46
Ditto in the branches.....	315,512,794 0	309,961,334 0
Advances on bullion in Paris.....	60,587,155 15	53,654,535 15
Ditto in the provinces.....	12,294,154 0	12,880,047 0
Ditto on public securities in Paris.....	15,121,500 0	15,264,900 0
Ditto in the provinces.....	10,354,320 0	10,511,400 0
Ditto on obligations and railway shares.....	31,060,200 0	31,434,600 0
Ditto in the provinces.....	21,494,000 0	21,439,100 0
Ditto on securities in the Credit Foncier in Paris.....	670,900 0	649,300 0
Ditto in the provinces.....	503,600 0	539,300 0
Ditto to the State.....	60,000,000 0	60,000,000 0
Government stock reserve.....	12,980,750 14	12,980,750 14
Ditto other securities.....	38,557,487 91	38,557,487 91
Securities held.....	100,000,000 0	100,000,000 0
Hotel and property of the bank & branches.....	8,437,014 0	8,432,468 0
Expenses of management.....	471,510 66	470,892 16
Sundries.....	9,603,189 31	7,226,066 25
	1,455,465,011 20	1,467,885,395 43

The return, compared with that of the preceding week, presents these differences: an increase of 9,265,000f in the discounts; an increase of 215,000f in the stock of coin and bullion; a decrease of 625,000f in the circulation of notes; an increase of 19,709,000f in the deposits.

BANK STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	CAPITAL.		DIVIDEND.		MARKET.	
	(Marked thus * are National.)	Par of Shares.	Amount.	Periods.	Last Paid.	Bid. Ask.
America.....	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5	
American*.....	100	500,000				
American Exchange*.....	100	5,000,000	May and Nov..	May.....	5 116	116
Atlantic*.....	100	300,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5	
Atlantic (Brooklyn).....	50	500,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	6	
Bowery*.....	25	1,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	12	
Broadway*.....	25	300,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	7	
Bull's Head*.....	50	200,000	Quarterly.....	July.....	3	
Butchers & Drovers*.....	25	800,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5	
Central*.....	100	2,000,000	May and Nov..	May.....	7 104	
Central (Brooklyn).....	50	200,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	7	
Chatham*.....	25	450,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	7 126	
Chemical*.....	100	300,000	Quarterly.....	July.....	6	
Citizens*.....	25	400,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5 & 5 ex	
City.....	100	1,000,000	May and Nov..	May.....	6 180	
City (Brooklyn).....	50	300,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5	
Commerce*.....	100	10,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5 104 1/2	104 1/2
Commonwealth*.....	100	750,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5	100
Continental*.....	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	4	95
Corn Exchange.....	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug..	Aug.....	5 106	
Currency*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	4	
Dry Dock.....	25	300,000	Quarterly.....	July.....	3	
East River*.....	50	250,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	4	
Eight*.....	100	250,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5	
Fifth*.....	100	150,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5 & 3 ex	
First*.....	100	600,000	May and Nov..	May.....	10	
First (Brooklyn)*.....	100	5,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	7 & 5 ex	
Fourth*.....	100	5,000,000	March and Sept.	March.....	5	
Fulton*.....	25	200,000	May and Nov..	May.....	5	180
Far & Cit. (Wm' b'g).....	20	160,000	March and Sept.	March.....	5	
Gallatin.....	100	1,500,000	April and Oct..	April.....	5	
Greenwich.....	25	200,000	May and Nov..	May.....	6	
Grocers*.....	50	300,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5	
Hanover*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5	
Importers & Traders*.....	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	4 108	106
Irving.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	4	
Leather Manufacturers*.....	50	500,000	Feb. and Aug..	Aug.....	4	
Long Island (Brook).....	50	400,000	Feb. and Aug..	Aug.....	4	
Manhattan.....	50	2,050,000	Feb. and Aug..	Aug.....	5	140
Manufacturers (W'bg).....	30	210,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5	
Manufac. & Merch'nts.....	100	500,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5	
Marine.....	30	400,000	Feb. and Aug..	Aug.....	6	
Market*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	6 100	
Mechanics*.....	25	200,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5 & 5 ex	110
Mechanics (Brook).....	50	500,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5	
Mech. Bank. Asso.*.....	25	500,000	May and Nov..	May.....	5 102	
Mechan. & Traders*.....	25	600,000	May and Nov..	May.....	5 & 5 ex	
Mercantile*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5 126	
Merchants*.....	50	3,000,000	June and Dec..	June.....	5 107	
Merchants' Exch.*.....	50	1,335,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5	
Metropolitan*.....	100	4,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5 & 5 ex	115 119
Nassau.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	4 108	
Nassau (Brooklyn).....	100	300,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5	
National.....	50	1,500,000	April and Oct..	April.....	5	
New York*.....	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5	
New York County*.....	100	200,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	9	
New York Exchange*.....	100	150,000	Quarterly.....	July.....	3	
Ninth*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5	
North America*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5 & 5 ex	107 109
North River.....	50	400,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5	
Ocean.....	50	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug..	Aug.....	4	90
Oriental.....	50	300,000	Feb. and Aug..	Aug.....	5	
Pacific.....	50	422,700	May and Nov..	May.....	5	
Park*.....	100	2,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	6 & 10 ex	
Peoples*.....	25	412,500	Jan. and July..	July.....	5	
Phoenix*.....	30	1,500,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5 108	
Republic*.....	100	2,000,000	Feb. and Aug..	Aug.....	5	110
St. Nicholas*.....	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug..	Aug.....	5	
Seventh Ward*.....	100	500,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5	
Second*.....	100	300,000	May and Nov..	May.....	5	
Shoe & Leather.....	100	1,500,000	April and Oct..	April.....	4	105
Sixth*.....	100	200,000	May and Nov..	May.....	5	
State of New York.....	100	2,000,000	May and Nov..	May.....	5	
Tenth*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	5	
Third*.....	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug..	Aug.....	5	
Trademen*.....	40	1,000,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	6 & 4 ex	126
Union.....	50	1,500,000	May and Nov..	May.....	4 117	
Williamsburg City.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July..	July.....	4	111

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

(REPRESENTED BY THE CLOSING SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, AUGUST 11.)

SECURITIES					SECURITIES							
	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
American Gold.												
United States.												
United States 6s, 1867, registered	148 1/2	144 1/2		144 1/2								
do do 6s, 1868, coupon		117 1/2										
do do 6s, 1868, registered			115	118 1/2								
do do 6s, 1881, coupon	107 1/2	108 1/2	107	106	107	106 1/2						
do do 6s, 1881, registered				107 1/2								
do do 6s, 5-20s, coupon	106	106	105 1/2	106	106	106						
do do 6s, 5-20s, registered			104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2						
do do 6s, 5-20s (new)	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2							
do do 6s, Oregon War, 1881, coupon												
do do 6s, do, do, (\$ yearly)												
do do 6s, 1871, coupon												
do do 6s, 1871, registered												
do do 6s, 1874, coupon												
do do 6s, 1874, registered												
do do 6s, 10-40s, coupon	97 1/2	97	96 1/2	97 1/2		97 1/2						
do do 6s, 10-40s, registered												
do do 7-30s Treas. Notes, 1st series	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2		99 1/2	99 1/2						
do do do do do 2d series	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2		99 1/2	99 1/2						
do do do do do 3d series	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2		99 1/2	99 1/2						
do do 6s, Certificates, (new)		99 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2							
State.												
California 7s, large		115 1/2				116 1/2						
Connecticut 6s, 1872												
Georgia 6s												
Illinois Canal Bonds, 1880												
do Registered, 1880												
do 6s, coupon, '79, after 1880												
do do do do 1882												
do do do do 1885												
do do do do 1870												
do do do do 1877												
do do do do 1879												
do War Loan												
Indiana 6s, War Loan												
do 5s												
do 2 1/2s												
Iowa 7s, War Loan												
Kentucky 6s, 1868-72												
Louisiana 6s												
Massachusetts 6s												
Michigan 6s, 1873												
do 6s, 1878												
do 6s, 1883												
do 7s, 1888												
do 7s, 1873												
do 7s, War Loan												
Minnesota 6s												
Missouri 6s	72	72		71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2						
do 6s, (Hannibal and St. Joseph RR.)												
do 6s, (Pacific RR.)												
New York 7s, 1870												
do 6s, 1865												
do 6s, 1866												
do 6s, 1867												
do 6s, 1868												
do 6s, 1872												
do 6s, 1873												
do 6s, 1874												
do 6s, 1875												
do 6s, 1877												
do 6s, 1886												
do 5s, 1881												
do 5s, 1874												
do 5s, 1875												
do 5s, 1876												
do 7s, State Bounties Bonds												
North Carolina 6s												
Ohio 6s, 1868	76	75		76	76							
do 6s, 1870												
do 6s, 1875												
do 6s, 1881												
do 6s, 1886												
Rhode Island 6s												
South Carolina 6s												
Tennessee 6s, 1868												
do 6s, Long Loan												
do 5s	72		71	72	72							
Vermont 6s												
Virginia 6s, coupon												
Wisconsin 6s						59						
do 6s, War Loan												
Municipal.												
Brooklyn 6s												
do 6s, Water Loan												
do 6s, Public Park Loan												
do 6s, Improvement Stock												
Jersey City 6s, Water Loan												
New York 7s, 1875												
do 6s, 1870												
do 6s, 1878												
do 6s, 1887												
do 5s, 1867												
do 5s, 1868												
do 5s, 1870												
do 5s, 1873												
do 5s, 1874												
do 5s, 1875												
do 5s, 1876												
do 5s, 1890												
do 5s, 1898												
do 5s, F. Loan, 1868												
Miscellaneous.												
Atlantic Mail Steamship	100	155		156 1/2	156 1/2	153	150 1/2					
Brunswick Land		11 1/2		11 1/2	12 1/2		11 1/2					
Canton, Baltimore	100			39 1/2	39 1/2							
Central Coal	100											
Central American Transit	100						51					
Cumber and Coal, preferred	100					20						
Delaware & Hudson Canal	100	42 1/2	44	43 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2						
Holston Gas	100	136				136						
Manhattan Gas Light	50											
Mariposa Mining	50											
Metropolitan Gas	100											
New York Gas	100											
Nicaragua Transit	100											
Pacific Mail Steamship	100											
Pennsylvania Coal	30											
Quicksilver Mining	100											
Western Union Telegraph	100											
Railroad Stocks.												
Brooklyn City	10											
Central of New Jersey	100											
Chicago and Alton	100		101		98							99 1/2
do do preferred	100		104	100	96							
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	100										111	112 1/2
Chicago and Milwaukee	100											
Chicago and Northwestern	100	28 1/2	27 1/2	29	29 1/2	28 1/2						28 1/2
do do preferred	100	62 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2						63 1/2
Chicago and Rock Island	100	108 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2						106 1/2
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	100		130		125							
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	50	70 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2						70
Cleveland and Toledo	50	102										102
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	50											
Eighth Avenue	100											
Erie	100	90	84 1/2	85	86 1/2	88						86 1/2
do preferred	100	87										88 1/2
Hannibal and St. Joseph	100											
do do preferred	100											
Harlem	50											
do preferred	50											
Hudson River	100	113 1/2	112	113 1/2		113 1/2						112
Illinois Central	100	120 1/2	125 1/2		125	124 1/2						123 1/2
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	50											
Joliet and Chicago	100		90									
Long Island	50											
Marietta and Cincinnati	100											
do do 1st preferred	100											
do do 2d preferred	100											
Michigan Central	100		108			108 1/2						108
Michigan So. and N. Indiana	100	66 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2						66 1/2
do do guaranteed	100											
Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien	100											
do do 1st pref.	100		92									92 1/2
do do 2d pref.	100											

NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES' LIST.

DENOMINATIONS.	Amount Outstanding.	INTEREST.		Princi- pal Due.	MARKET.		DENOMINATIONS.	Amount Outstanding.	INTEREST.		Princi- pal Due.	MARKET.	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Asked.			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Asked.
AMERICAN GOLD COIN.							Municipal Securities.						
National Securities.							ALBANY, N. Y.—City Scrip.						
Bonds of 1847.....registered.	9,415,250	6	Jan. & July 1867	118 1/2	122		do do City Scrip.	\$80,000	5		'70 '74		
do 1846.....coupon.	8,908,342	6	Jan. & July 1868	117 1/2	120		do do Water Loan.	225,000	6		'65 '69	84	
do do registered.				112 1/2	113		do do Alb. Nor. RR.	500,000	6		'70 '82		
do do coupon.	7,032,000	5	Jan. & July 1871	97	97		ALLEGHANY CITY, Pa.—City Bds.	300,000	6		1879		
do do registered.				90	95		do do R.R. Bds.	600,000	4		var.		
do do coupon.	20,000,000	5	Jan. & July 1874	90	95		BALTIMORE, Md.—Improvement.	4,963,000	5	J. A. J. & O.	1870		
do do registered.				97	97		do do Miscellaneous.	820,000	6	do	1870	100	
do do coupon.	282,570,650	6	Jan. & July 1881	106 1/2	106 1/2		do do N.W. Virg. RR.	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July 1873	99		
do do registered.				106 1/2	107 1/2		do do Water Loan.	3,500,000	6	May & Nov 1875	99 1/2		
Oregon War Bds (yearly) coupon.	1,016,000	6	Jan. & July 1881	106 1/2	106 1/2		do do York & Cum. R.	1,000,000	6	Jan. & July 1886	101		
Bonds (5-20s) of 1862.....coupon.	514,780,500	6	May & Nov. 1882	104 1/2	104 1/2		do do B. & O. R.R.	5,000,000	6	J. A. J. & O.	1890	101 1/2	102
do do do registered.				104 1/2	104 1/2		do do Park.	554,000	6	M. J. S. & D.	1890	100	
do do do coupon.	91,789,000	6	Jan. & July 1884	97 1/2	97 1/2		BANGOR, Me.—City Debt.	197,700	6		'65 '82		
do do do registered.				97 1/2	97 1/2		do do Railroad Debt.	740,000	6		'65 '74		
do do do coupon.	172,770,100	5	Mar. & Sept. 1904	93	93 1/2		Boston, Mass.—City Bonds.	583,205	4 1/2		'65 '79		
Treasury Notes (1st series) coupon.	300,000,000	7 30	Feb. & Aug. 1867	99 1/2	99 1/2		do do City Bonds.	4,113,866	5		'65 '85	98	98 1/2
do do (2d series) coupon.	300,000,000	7 30	Jan. & Dec. 1868	99	99 1/2		do do City Bonds.	791,050	6		'67 '77		100
do do (3d series) coupon.	230,000,000	7 30	Jan. & July 1868	99	99 1/2		do do Water Loan Stg.	1,949,711	4 1/2		'72 '73		
Debt Certificates (old)	106,706,000	6	Maturity	1 year	99 1/2	99 1/2	do do Water Loan.	1,063,000	5		'68 '78		
State Securities.							BROOKLYN, N. Y.—City Bonds.	634,200	6	Jan. & July	'65 '71		
ALABAMA—State Bonds.	3,423,000	5	Jan. & July 1877	78 3/8	116 1/2		do do Improved Str'k	1,281,000	6	do	'65 '95		
CALIFORNIA—Civil Bonds.	3,926,000	7	do	'78 '80			do do Pub. Park L'n	121,540	6	do	1889	82 1/2	
do War Bonds.	808,000	7	do	1872			do do Water Loan.	5,550,000	6	do	'65 '97		96 1/2
CONNECTICUT—War Bonds.	8,000,000	6	Oct. & Apr. '72 '84		96		BUFFALO, N. Y.—Municipal Bonds.	216,000	6		'65 '79		
do Tax Exempt B'ds.	2,000,000	6	do	1885			do do City Bonds.	299,000	7		'65 '82		
GEORGIA—State Bonds.	2,073,750	6	Jan. & July 1880	80	101		CHICAGO, Ill.—City Bonds.	571,000	7	Apr. & Oct. 1881			
do do do	525,000	7	do	1872			do do City Bonds.	360,000	6	Jan. & July 1876			
ILLINOIS—Canal Bonds.	3,747,000	6	Jan. & July 1870	70	77		do do Sewerage Bonds.	913,000	7	do	'79 '87	100	
do Registered Bonds.	3,293,274	6	do	70	77		do do Water Bonds.	1,030,000	6	do	1888		
do Coupon Bonds.	1,700,900	6	do	1862			CINCINNATI, O.—Municipal.		9	Apr. & Oct. 1885	89		
do do do	508,000	6	do	1862			do do Water Bonds.		6	Jan. & July			
do do do	28,000	6	do	1865	85		CLEVELAND, O.—City Bonds.		7	do	1879		
do do do	1,116,500	6	do	1870	96		do do Sewerage Bonds.		7	do	1890		
do do do	490,000	6	do	1877	96		DETROIT, Mich.—City Bonds.	20,000	8	do	1871		
do do do	336,000	6	do	1879	97		do do City Bonds.	256,368	7	June & Dec. '69 '79			
do War Loan Bonds.	2,000,000	6	do	1879	96	97	do do City Bonds.	50,000	6	Apr. & Oct. 1885			
INDIANA—State Bonds.	5,395,500	5	Jan. & July 1881	97			do do Water Bonds.	650,000	7	Jan. & July 1871	85		
do do do	2,058,173	2 1/2	do	pleas.			do do Railroad.	400,000	7	Jan. & July	'75 '77		
do do do	1,225,500	6	May & Nov. 1881	97			HARTFORD, Ct.—City Bonds.	125,000	6	Various.	'65 '80		
IOWA—State Certificates.	200,000	7	Jan. & July 1887				do do Park Bonds.	130,000	6	Feb. & Aug. 1882			
do War Loan Bonds.	800,000	7	do	1877			do do Railroad Bonds.	500,000	6	Jan. & July 1876			
KANSAS—State Bonds.	200,000	7	do	'76 '78			do do Water Bonds.	375,000	6	June & Dec. 1883			
KENTUCKY—State Bonds.	4,800,000	5	do	var.			JERSEY CITY, N. J.—City Bonds.	122,000	6	Various.	'65 '81		
do do do	800,000	6	do	var.		95 1/2	do do City Bonds.	118,000	7	do	'65 '75		
do War Loan.	2,000,000	6	dd	1871			do do Water Bds.	650,000	9	Jan. & July '77 '80	90	98	
LOUISIANA—State Bonds (RR).	516,000	6	do	dem.			LOUISVILLE, Ky.—City Bonds.		7	Various.	var.		
do do do	3,942,000	6	do	'67 '69	64	70	do do City Bonds.		6	do	var.		
do State Bonds for B'ks.	532,000	6	Mar. & Sept. '66 '67				do do Water Bonds.		6	May & Nov. 1887			
MAINE—State Bonds.	4,500,000	6	Jan. & July '80 '89	91			MATSVILLE, Cal.—City Bonds.		10	Jan. & July			
do War Loan.	5,171,902	5	Quarterly	var.			do do City Bonds.		8	do			
MARYLAND—State Bonds.	3,192,763	6	Quarterly	var.		100	MILWAUKEE, Wis.—City, re-adj'd	911,500	4	June & Dec. 1884			
do do do	1,727,000	6	Quarterly	1890	100		NEWARK, N. J.—City Bonds.	219,000	6	Feb. & Aug. '78 '83			
MASSACHUSETTS—State Scrip.	1,200,000	0	Jan. & Dec. '63 '74	96 1/2		100 1/2	do do City Bonds.	100,000	7	Jan. & July 1873			
do do do	6,500,000	5	do	'65 '90			NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—City Bds.	425,000	5	Apr. & Oct. '65 '94			
do do do	2,100,000	5	Jan. & July '71 '75				NEW LONDON, Ct.—City Bonds.	150,000	6	Jan. & July '67 '87			
do do do	6,500,000	6	Mar. & Sept. 1883				NEWPORT, R. I.—City Bonds.	150,000	5	Apr. & Oct. '73 '94			
MICHIGAN—State Bonds.	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July 1868				NEW HAVEN, Ct.—City Bonds.	200,000	6	Jan. & July '70 '81			
do do do	700,000	7	do	'73 '78			NEW YORK CITY—Water Stock.	3,000,320	5	May & Nov. 1870	87	90	
do do do	750,000	6	do	1873		95	do do Water Stock.	2,147,000	5	do	1880		
do do do	700,000	7	do	1883			do do Croton W'r S'k	900,000	5	Feb. & Aug. 1890			
MINNESOTA—State Bonds.	250,000	8	do	1867		91	do do Croton W'r S'k	100,000	6	do	1890		
MISSOURI—State Bonds.	533,000	6	do	1888			do do W'r S'k of '49	483,900	5	May & Nov. '75 '79			
do do do	13,700,000	6	do	'71 '80			do do W'r S'k of '54	1,878,900	5	Apr. & Oct. 1875			
do do do	7,000,000	6	do	'71 '87	71 1/2	71 1/2	do do B'n S'k No. 394	190,000	5	May & Nov. '70 '73	87	90	
do do do	3,000,000	6	do	'71 '85		84	do do Fire Indem. S.	402,788	5	do	1868		
do do do	436,000	6	do	1866			do do Central P'k S.	399,300	5	Jan. & July 1889			
NEW HAMPSHIRE—State Bonds.	780,000	6	do	1866			do do Central P'k S.	3,066,077	6	do	1887		
do do do	535,100	6	Feb. & Aug. 1876				do do Central P'k S.	275,000	6	do	1898		
NEW JERSEY—State Scrip.	85,000	6	Jan. & July	var.			do do C.P. Imp. F.S.	2,083,300	6	Feb. & Aug. 1887			
do do do	721,000	6	do	'71 '72			do do C.P. Imp. F.S.	1,966,000	6	May & Nov. 1876			
NEW YORK	1,180,780	6	do	1870	102		do do Real Estate B.	600,000	6	do	1873		
do do do	500,000	6	do	1868			do do Croton W'r S.	1,800,000	6	do	1883		
do do do	800,000	6	do	1878			do do F.L.D't. F'd. S.	2,748,000	6	do	1878		
do do do	909,607	5	do	1868			do do F.L.D't. F'd. S.	150,000	5	do	1866		
do do do	442,961	5	May & Nov. 1868				do do Docks & Slip S.	500,000	5	do	'67 '76		
do do do	900,000	5	Jan. & July 1875	90 1/2	92		do do Pub. Edn. S'k	154,000	5	do	1873		
do do do	800,000	5	do	1878			do do Temp. M'ket S.	102,000	6	Jan. & July '65 '69			
do do do			Various.	var.			do do Union Def. L.	895,570	6	May & Nov. 1864			
do do do	1,544,225	6	do	1865	99 1/2		do do Vol. B'nty L'n	490,000	6	do	1867		
do do do	743,000	6	do	1873			do do Vol. Fam. Aid L.	1,000,000	6	do	1865		
do do do	3,450,000	6	do	1873			do do Vol. Fam. Aid L.	2,500,000	5	do	'60 '73		
do do do	6,000,000	6	do	1874	97	98	NEW YORK CITY—City Bonds.	1,400,000	5	do	1880		
do do do	2,250,000	6	do	1875			do do Sol. Sub. B.R.B.	2,000,000	6	do	1881		
do do do	900,000	6	do	1876			do do Sol. S. & R.R.B.	949,700	6	do	1882		
do do do	195,000	5	do	1865			do do Sol. B'nty F'd. B.	4,996,000	6	do	'87 '93		
do do do	1,212,000	5	do	1866			do do Riot Dam. R.B.	1,442,100	6	do	1898		
do do do	236,000	5	do	1871			PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—City Bds. old	532,700	5	Jan. & July '65 '81			
NORTH CAROLINA—State Bonds.	4,500,000	5	do	1867			do do CityBds.new	739,222	5	do	'65 '82		
OHIO—Foreign Loan.	9,129,555	6	Jan. & July 1860	76	76		do do City Bds. old	2,332,500	6	do	'65 '93	90	92
do do do	1,015,000	5	do	1865			do do CityBds.new	7,898,717	6	do	'65 '99		
do do do	379,866	6	do	1868									

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY, August 11, 1865—P. M.

The activity and confidence which characterized trade during each recurring week in July has now almost entirely ceased. The movement of merchandize, except under fitful speculative operations, has been much reduced; and all who are engaged in regular business show a disposition to keep affairs very close—protecting themselves as much as possible from risk of violent fluctuations. Although gold has been at more than 40 per cent premium for several months there seems to be a sort of re-awakening to the fact that our currency (and consequently all values,) is in a very unsettled state, and that operations based upon an ignoring of this fact are in danger of receiving a very rude shock.

The cotton market has steadily declined under large receipts. In Breadstuffs there has been a new speculative movement, but the advance realized was not supported. The Pork speculation has been weak and prices declined; other Provisions slightly lower. Coffee has shown more strength in gold prices. Intelligence from Rio Janeiro to the 5th July is more favorable, especially to the finer sorts; the clearances from Rio, to all ports, in June, were 162,000 bags. Sugars and Molasses have been weak and declining. Spices have been more active. Teas have been in moderate demand. Hides and Leather firm but less active. Petroleum a shade firmer and more active. Whisky dull and drooping. Naval stores dull. Oils and Whalebone brought extreme prices.

A steamboat on Lake Erie, with 300 tons of copper, has been lost, and this, with the small supply on hand, has somewhat stiffened the market.

The prevailing depression is probably due to the current report (accepted as true) that the government is selling gold. A Washington telegram says the government will sell gold at average rate of a million dollars daily, till the reserve is reduced twenty millions; in which case, as the receipts of the government are nearly half a million daily, the sales may be kept up till nearly the 1st of October. Imports continue large, and of our exports, cotton is the principal item. The speculations in Breadstuffs and Provisions have curtailed their export materially. The receipts of Domestic Produce, except of cotton, are scarcely up to the average.

RECEIPTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, AUG. 11, 1865.

	Coast- wise.	North Riv.	Erie R.R.	Camd. & Hud. Amboy R.R.	Cent'l R.R. N.J.	Per Exp'a.	Total.
Flour.....bbls.	8,997	58,017	18,986	320	627	.....	75,797
Corn Meal.....bgs.	.....	351	.....	88	2,415	.....	2,854
Corn.....bbls.	356	1,410	2,098	75	.....	.....	8,969
Wheat.....bush.	118	358	300	640	.....	.....	1,846
Wheat.....bush.	15,978	355,509	585,604	.....	.....	.....	885,509
Corn.....bush.	.....	231,274	620	3,577	949	.....	296,409
Oats.....bush.	.....	27,026	1,875	.....	8,981	.....	32,582
Rye.....bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malt.....bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barley.....bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grass Seed.....bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flaxseed.....bush.	.....	.....	203	.....	.....	.....	203
Peas.....bush.	.....	72	402	.....	.....	.....	474
Beans.....bush.	.....	7,920	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,920
Pear.....bush.	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	301
Beef.....bbls. & tcs.	201	1,587	2,498	435	.....	.....	5,020
Pork.....bbls.	550	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	199
Cutmeats.....pkgs.	165	78	1,177	100	.....	.....	1,355
Lard.....pkgs.	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	7
Lard.....pkgs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ashes.....p.kg.	.....	344	108	.....	.....	.....	447
Tallow.....p.kg.	85	103	17	.....	.....	.....	205
Grease.....p.kg.	.....	100	88	112	.....	.....	300
Oil Cake.....p.kg.	.....	3,130	1,540	.....	.....	.....	4,670
Dried Fruits.....p.kg.	.....	.....	429	214	868	670	1,295
Eggs.....bbls.	.....	237	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,968
Lard Oil.....bbls.	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Cotton.....bales.	18,884	225	1,077	1,917	.....	.....	16,606
Wool.....bales.	408	2589	1,787	2,068	81	.....	6,928
Hemp.....bales.	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	86
Hops.....bush.	.....	26	.....	11	37	.....	87
Hides.....No.	.....	86	468	993	.....	.....	1,517
Leather.....sides.	3,550	8,609	14,687	3,300	1,090	5,450	26,636
Tobacco.....hdds.	818	318	1,588	444	.....	.....	2,618
Tobacco.....cs. & c.	1,640	191	399	75	.....	.....	2,305
Rice.....tes. & bbls.	587	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	587
Rice.....bgs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tea.....bbls.	1,967	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,967
Tar.....bbls.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pitch.....bbls.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spirits Turpen.....	197	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	197
Crude Turp.....	1,863	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,863
Copper.....bbls.	48	98	91	.....	.....	.....	287
Copper Plates.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar.....bbls.	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400
Sugar.....hdds.	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71
Starch.....pkgs.	.....	.....	50	175	5,655	.....	5,880
Butter.....bbls.	125	1,683	996	2,318	930	886	7,702
Cheese.....bbls.	.....	2,679	3,378	.....	14,650	200	13,855
Petroleum.....bbls.	.....	.....	11,630	180	.....	828	12,638
Molasses.....hdds.	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81
Peanuts.....bgs.	411	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	411
Molasses.....bbls.	156	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156
Starline.....pkgs.	.....	81	68	.....	.....	.....	94
Lead.....pkgs.	.....	518	.....	.....	.....	.....	518
Spelter.....slabs	.....	.....	611	.....	.....	.....	611

We give, as a comparative statement, the receipts of a few leading articles per all routes since Jan. 1st, and for the same period last year:

	Since Jan. 1 1865.	Same time 1864.
Cotton.....bales	272,695	193,840
Flour.....bbls.	1,765,250	2,424,110
Corn Meal.....bush.	213,050	197,755
Wheat.....bush.	3,243,165	7,413,465
Corn.....bbls.	4,769,715	3,260,265
Rye.....bush.	136,910	69,445
Barley, &c.....bush.	596,540	743,475
Oats.....bush.	4,158,785	3,907,815
Beef.....tes. and bbls.	77,610	64,740
Pork.....bbls.	163,345	261,000
Bacon, &c.....pkg.	92,740	239,400
Lard.....bbls.	53,030	167,755
Cheese.....bbls.	269,380	279,255
Butter.....bbls.	357,020	236,810
Rosin.....bbls.	48,367	10,426
Crude Turpentine.....bbls.	11,334	5,489
Spirits do.....	7,478	5,267
Tar.....	6,662	21,191
Rice.....tes.	8,809	.....
Ashes.....	12,100	10,545
Tobacco, domestic.....pkgs.	72,345	150,550
Tobacco, foreign.....	14,110	22,880
Tallow.....	10,295	18,805
Wool, domestic.....bales.	49,580	92,005
Wool, foreign.....	32,905	77,580
Hops.....	13,680	26,700
Whiskey.....bbls.	37,905	242,305
Leather.....sides	1,355,000	1,489,200
Oil, sperm.....bbls.	22,720	42,005
Oil, whale.....	58,891	51,366
Oil, petroleum.....	277,345	408,785
Oil, lard.....	4,740	8,940
Whalebone.....lbs.	469,900	567,750

Imports of a few important foreign articles for the week, together with a comparative statement.

	For the Week.	Since Jan. 1st. 1864.	Same time 1864.
Coal.....tons	11,345	153,317	87,989
Cotton.....bales	310	37,993	88,205
Coffee.....bags	18,426	388,897	543,076
Molasses.....hdds.	2,364	107,797	85,014
Sugar.....hdds, bbls. and tcs.	9,975	245,062	163,782
do.....bxs. and bgs.	7,570	238,236	156,724
Teas.....pkgs.	13,483	312,978	536,694
Tobacco.....do	374	14,562	22,758
Wool.....bales	27	35,179	91,039

The exports from this port of some of the leading articles of domestic produce have been as follows:

	Last Week.	Since Jan. 1. 1864.	Same time 1864.
Cotton.....bales	5,938	34,662	24,172
Flour.....bbls.	36,991	831,609	1,404,063
Corn Meal.....bush.	3,448	91,903	76,817
Wheat.....bush.	60,397	1,153,976	9,260,850
Corn.....bbls.	185,965	868,540	472,180
Rye.....bush.	20,201	83,688	.....
Beef.....tes. and bbls.	1,134	64,871	64,071
Pork.....bbls.	2,695	82,649	94,724
Bacon.....100 lbs.	2,819	265,267	787,074
Lard.....	2,117	169,797	416,820
Cheese.....	20,019	212,227	244,125
Butter.....	2,491	69,869	69,708
Ashes, Pots.....casks.	.....	5,895	5,440
Ashes, Pearls.....	.....	465	763
Beeswax.....lbs.	2,338	143,542	333,626
Hops.....bales.	33	11,906	17,126
Rosin.....bbls.	1,369	10,773	901
Spirits Turp.....	.....	633	321
Tar.....	30	5,633	788
Tallow.....100 lbs.	1,598	126,532	245,899
Tobacco.....pkgs.	2,983	97,706	79,725
Tobacco.....lbs.	33,788	2,243,975	2,779,459
Oil, Sperm.....galls.	.....	56,982	962,696
Oil, Whale.....	.....	11,804	356,778
Oil, Petroleum.....	472,609	5,460,848	9,774,930
Oil, Lard.....	.....	28,929	416,381
Seed, Clover.....bags.	.....	10,995	21,773
Staves.....M	579	8,660	10,539
Oil Cake.....100 lbs.	5,791	315,914	388,535
Whalebone.....lbs.	.....	150,827	399,837

EXPORTS (EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE) FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 8, 1865.

The following are detailed statements of the exports and imports for the week:

DANISH WEST INDIES.		QUAN. VALUE.		QUAN. VALUE.		QUAN. VALUE.	
	Quan. Value.		Quan. Value.		Quan. Value.		Quan. Value.
Flour, bbls.	12,952	Hardware, bxs.	24	882	Hams, lbs.	1,993	\$510
Beef, bbls.	17	Pumps, bxs.	2	183	Yarn, bales	30	554
Butter, lbs.	8,590	Leather, rolls.	4	235	Clothing, cs.	1	145
Lard, lbs.	1,567	Blacking, cs.	20	183	Paint, bxs.	2	178
Peas, bbls.	34	Trunks, nests.	12	70	Drugs, cs.	1	20
Onions, bbls.	40	Nails, kegs.	100	574	Oil, galls.	87	157
Cheese, lbs.	1,589	Corn meal, bbls.	100	2,600	Tobacco, hdds.	1	488
Potatoes, bbls.	55	Corn meal, bbls.	145	812	Bread, pkgs.	1	30
Milk, cs.	5	Books, cs.	1	100	Coal oil, galls.	603	373
Woodenware,	.....	Chains, pkgs.	4	30			
mate.....	30	Candles, bxs.	150	530	Total.....		\$35,543

HAMBURG.				BRITISH AUSTRALIA.			
Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.
Mahogany, lgs. 843	3,432	Staves, No. 13,000	1,400	Candles, cs. 150	2,430	Oars, No. 130	178
Petrol m. gals. 615	24,888	Glassware, cs. 1	200	Beef, tcs. 100	2,350	Nails, kegs. 100	500
Ext logw d. bs. 500	2,750	Drugs, cs. 1	150	Tobacco, bbls. 98	5,466	Carriage, mtl. 69	6,008
Furs, bales. 6	4,500	Butter, lbs. 474	127	Rosin, bbls. 687	4,300	Oak plank. 146	398
Quickst. r. lks. 450	22,500	Corn, bush. 40	57	Tobacco, cs. 150	4,725	Wheels, pair. 55	585
Segars, cs. 30	11,035	Mf tobac. lbs. 23,447	4,000	Miscellaneous. 60		Total. 38,521	
Sew mach, cs. 184	8,532	Coffee, bags. 200	3,410				
I R goods, cs. 17	1,700	Silver ore, bbls. 21	4,000	Total. 114,065			
Blacking, cs. 33	550	Clocks, bxs. 68	1,618				
BREMEN.				HAYRE.			
Tobacco, cs. 1,071	56,588	Tobacco, hds. 606	260,341	Petroleum, gallons.			79,330 \$28,400
Rye, bush. 30,301	19,266	Hardware, bxs. 2	116				
Tobacco, cs. 43	1,420	Tobacco, cks. 3	24				
Beef, bbls. 100	1,600	Shoe pegs, bbls. 200	646	Staves, No.			51,240 \$4,000
Flour, bbls. 114	790	Tob stems, hds. 147	7,097				
CHRONSTADT.				CETTE.			
Petroleum, gallons.			145,467 \$78,653	Staves, No.			268,200 \$23,000
Hardware, boxes.			29 1,836				
Total.			\$80,014				
DUTCH WEST INDIES.				BORDEAUX.			
Flour, bbls. 366	3,301	Banting, cs. 1	175	Staves, No.			268,200 \$23,000
Beef, bbls. 24	246	Rifles, cs. 10	3,785				
Pork, bbls. 5	165	Ammunition. 50	2,375				
Potatoes, bbls. 78	195	Revolvers, cs. 1	100				
Onions, bbls. 30	126	Soap, bxs. 418	636				
Pkd C'fish, bbls. 5	75	Dried fish, bbls. 200	130				
Tallow, lbs. 695	87	Md tob, lbs. 1,325	588				
Lard, lbs. 5,386	1,437	Codfish, bxs. 50	136				
Bread, pkgs. 35	145	Hams, lbs. 343	85				
Syrup, bbl. 1	151	Tobacco, bales. 14	203				
Butter, lbs. 1,013	333	Leather, rolls. 2	167				
Candles, bxs. 51	250	Ag'l imp's, pkg. 144	432				
Hardware, cs. 3	63	Hay, bales. 50	285				
LIVERPOOL.				MARSEILLES.			
Corn, bush. 81,946	71,250	Steel, pkgs. 9	460	Staves.	197,100 \$20,682	Drugs, cs. 1	875
Cotton, bbls. 5,911	1,339,752	Wine, pkgs. 50	3,009	Ext logw d. bxl 100	540	Petrol, gall. 309,868	65,906
Flour, bbls. 1,302	10,400	Handspikes, 1,978	973	Ext hyperan, bxl 30	356		
Cot'n pick, bbl. 37	703	Stationery, cs. 7	350				
Butter, lbs. 109,994	62,460	Clocks, pkgs. 10	653				
Wheat, bus. 41,191	47,881	Shoe pegs, bbls. 50	175				
Cheese, lbs. 1,666,847	255,476	Sew mach, cs. 240	7,981				
Bacon, lbs. 217,566	33,772	Tobacco, tcs. 59	16,382				
Petrol m. gals. 69,077	55,964	Lead ore, tons. 30	1,300				
Hair, bales. 186	9,935	Machinery, cs. 2	300				
Tobacco, hds. 181	76,623	Fustic, pcs. 100	1,905				
Tallow, lbs. 159,088	14,639	Milk, cs. 1,000	1,600				
Hoofs, pkgs. 153	197	Mahogany, lgs. 139	894				
Beef, tcs. 37	1,610	Beeswax, lb. 2,338	1,184				
Olecake, lbs. 508,745	14,381	Rags, bales. 12	464				
Peas, bbls. 412	4,850	Britania ware, box. 1	133				
Staves, No. 82,000	13,950	Leather, bales. 81	3,267				
LONDON.				CUBA.			
Tobacco, hds. 225	32,130	Olecake, bags. 352	2,570	Lard, lbs. 103,638	\$19,960	Corn, bush. 4,997	4,878
Flour, bbls. 2,466	18,376	Clocks, bxs. 100	2,325	Whale oil, gall. 409	491	Woodw'e, pkg. 141	675
Copperate, cks. 54	491	Deerskins, bbls. 20	2,046	Salt, sacks. 200	400	Furniture, cs. 46	2,385
Aloes, cks. 95	946	Sew mach, cs. 200	2,500	Soap, bxs. 50	1,140	Coal, tons. 25	100
Tobacco, tcs. 20	6,000	Shoe pegs, bbl. 150	500	Sugar, bbls. 15	665	Oats, bush. 400	236
BRISTOL.							
Wheat, bushels.			\$1,091 26,832	Hoops, bbls. 300	1,032	Hams, lbs. 15,900	3,070
GLASGOW.							
Sew mach, cs. 235	9,469	Preserves, cs. 52	416	Shoes, cs. 3	1,700	Ag'l impts, pkg. 61	1,425
Tobacco, hhd. 113	64,740	Glassware, cs. 1	30	Paper, reams 3,100	2,021	Fancy goods, cs. 5	940
Staves. 10,800	1,200	Cheese, lbs. 806,384	41,840	Drugs, cs. 53	1,359	Tobacco, cs. 50	1,640
Beef, tcs. 119	4,279	Butter, lbs. 15,600	3,500	Trunks, pkg. 20	160	Oars, No. 300	180
Rags, bales. 3	280	Saus'e skins, tcs. 4	640	Paint oil, galls. 50	100	Potatoes, bbl. 200	500
Pictures, cs. 1	200	Wheat, bus. 13,807	17,457	Petroleum. 7,280	4,800	Hardware, cs. 1	135
Clothing, cs. 2	300	Flour, bbls. 20	160	Bread, pkg. 6	500	Glassware. 1	50
GIBRALTAR.							
Tobacco, hds.			87 4,400				
BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.				GENOA.			
Corn meal, bbls. 248	1,382	Tel app'tus, cs. 3	450	Fruits, cs. 24	\$621	Sarsaparilla. 45	739
Lime, bbls. 300	450	Mf tob, lbs. 6,962	1,734	Sewing mach, cs. 1	85	Stones. 12,000	805
Pork, bbls. 762	18,295	Spelter, tons. 61	7,129	Mahogany, lgs. 481	6,532	Tobacco, hhd. 61	13,720
Beef, bbls. 250	3,834	Clothing, cs. 1	56				
Candles, bxs. 100	850	Rosin, bbls. 15	187				
Leather, sides. 215	1,922	Pitch, bbls. 50	133				
Corn, bush. 160	150	Leather, rolls. 10	604				
Keros'e, gals. 4,929	2,812	Miscellaneous. 150					
Drugs, pkgs. 28	460	Flour, bbls. 12,839	95,569				
BRITISH WEST INDIES.				LEGHORN.			
Furniture. 121	1,145	Peas, bbls. 110	933	Petroleum, gallons.			64,969 \$34,039
Hardware, cs. 92	1,094	Matches, cs. 10	134				
Lumber, ft. 61,763	562	Coal oil, gals. 5,560	4,749				
Flour, bbls. 6,933	54,966	Saddlery, bxs. 3	175				
Corn, bush. 2,943	3,166	Soap, bxs. 15	144				
Drugs, bxs. 137	3,833	Pork, bbls. 598	16,214				
Corn meal, bbls. 2,555	13,030	Tobacco, bbls. 6	160				
Bread, pkgs. 90	3,815	Potatoes, bbls. 230	653				
Lard, lbs. 35,748	7,317	Dry goods, cs. 3	1,384				
Butter, lbs. 9,873	2,436	Perfum'y, pks. 100	275				
Beef, bbls. 85	2,373	Pitch, bbls. 100	423				
Hams, lbs. 4,947	1,245	Tobacco, cs. 6	369				
Candles, bxs. 860	2,591	Oilmeal, bxs. 7,000	171				
Cheese, lbs. 12,982	1,909	Oysters, bxs. 100	600				
Pickled codfish, bbls. 35	290	Onions, bbls. 25	75				
		Tobacco, hds. 6	1,400				
		Peas, bags. 250	1,120				
BRITISH GUIANA.				AFRICA.			
Flour, bbls. 2,307	18,222	Cornmeal, bbls. 493	2,811	Tobacco, hhd. 94	\$21,750	Shingles. 50,000	225
Pork, bbls. 590	17,174	Peas, bags. 150	825	Bread, bbl. 40	163	Spruce, feet. 480	100
Tar, bbls. 50	147	Tobacco, hds. 16	8,971	Flour, bbl. 32	292		
Lard, lbs. 17,752	3,963	Staves, M. 8,000	380				
Paper, rms. 2,300	825	Carriages, cs. 6	1,755				
Beef, bbls. 319	8,074	Hay, bales. 100	490				
Tobacco, cs. 15	513	Live stock, h'd. 14	1,500				
Bread, pkgs. 1,090	3,960	Shoes. 1,015	1,942				
Peas, bbls. 313	2,537	Tongues, bbls. 15	395				
Cheese, lbs. 15,502	2,327	Machinery, cs. 2	160				
Potatoes, bbls. 1,250	3,120	Ag'l impts, pkg. 21	313				
Lumber, ft. 23,000	580	Shoes, cs. 100	826				
Hams, lbs. 8,000	1,091	Paint, pkgs. 135	388				
		Books, cs. 1	106				
		Hay, bales. 60	290				
		Mf wood, pkgs. 5	180				
		Ice, tons. 25	125				
		Miscellaneous. 132					
		Total. 137,299					
MALACA.				HAYTI.			
Flour, bbls. 2,307	18,222	Cornmeal, bbls. 493	2,811	Pork, bbls. 750	19,694	Cheese, lbs. 632	96
Pork, bbls. 590	17,174	Peas, bags. 150	825	Tobacco, bales. 98	2,482	Sugar, bxs. 100	60
Tar, bbls. 50	147	Tobacco, hds. 16	8,971	Lard, lbs. 13,100	2,755	Rice, bbls. 51	642
Lard, lbs. 17,752	3,963	Staves, M. 8,000	380	Flour, bbls. 3,294	24,971	Beef, bbls. 17	523
Paper, rms. 2,300	825	Carriages, cs. 6	1,755	Pkd fish, bbls. 40	360	Butter, pkgs. 50	65
Beef, bbls. 319	8,074	Hay, bales. 100	490	Codfish, qts. 50	560	Butter, lbs. 500	140
Tobacco, cs. 15	513	Live stock, h'd. 14	1,500	Soap, bxs. 5,000	7,361	Mf iron, pkgs. 70	809
Bread, pkgs. 1,090	3,960	Shoes. 1,015	1,942	Hams, lbs. 388	96		
Peas, bbls. 313	2,537	Tongues, bbls. 15	395				
Cheese, lbs. 15,502	2,327	Machinery, cs. 2	160				
Potatoes, bbls. 1,250	3,120	Ag'l impts, pkg. 21	313				
Lumber, ft. 23,000	580	Shoes, cs. 100	826				
Hams, lbs. 8,000	1,091	Paint, pkgs. 135	388				
		Books, cs. 1	106				
		Hay, bales. 60	290				
		Mf wood, pkgs. 5	180				
		Ice, tons. 25	125				
		Miscellaneous. 132					
		Total. 91,335					
MALACA.				MEXICO.			
Flour, bbls. 2,307	18,222	Cornmeal, bbls. 493	2,811	Mf iron, pkgs. 195	12,083	Hardware, cs. 45	2,955
Pork, bbls. 590	17,174	Peas, bags. 150	825	Carpeting, bales. 2	1,043	Bluestone, pcs. 142	360
Tar, bbls. 50	147	Tobacco, hds. 16	8,971	Mf wood, pkgs. 87	2,840	Hay, bales. 194	1,140
Lard, lbs. 17,752	3,963	Staves, M. 8,000	380	Pig mat's, pks. 3	221	Domestics, bbls. 1	175
Paper, rms. 2,300	825	Carriages, cs. 6	1,755	Lime, bbls. 500	750	Tea, bxs. 2	116
Beef, bbls. 319	8,074	Hay, bales. 100	490	Paint, pkgs. 5	190	Furniture, cs. 7	845
Tobacco, cs. 15	513	Live stock, h'd. 14	1,500				
Bread, pkgs. 1,090	3,960	Shoes. 1,015	1,942				
Peas, bbls. 313	2,537	Tongues, bbls. 15	395				
Cheese, lbs. 15,502	2,327	Machinery, cs. 2	160				
Potatoes, bbls. 1,250	3,120	Ag'l impts, pkg. 21	313				
Lumber, ft. 23,000	580	Shoes, cs. 100	826				
Hams, lbs. 8,000	1,091	Paint, pkgs. 135	388				
		Books, cs. 1	106				
		Hay, bales. 60	290				
		Mf wood, pkgs. 5	180				
		Ice, tons. 25	125				

Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.
Pine apples..... 3,482	Saddlery..... 4 1,125	Fish..... 10,221	Grain..... 656
Raisins..... 4,156	Steel..... 2,737 80,509	Grind stones..... 17 342	Gunny cloth..... 60 2,420
Sauces and pre..... 1,963	Tin, bxs..... 15,189 86,513	Hair..... 16 9,170	Hair cloth..... 4 2,375
Instruments.....	Tin, (slabs 1,890.)	Hemp..... 5,800 50,359	Honey..... 28 1,178
Musical..... 28 6,778	lbs..... 90,154 17,897	India rubber..... 106 4,810	Ivory..... 698 19,822
Optical..... 8 3,118	Spices.....	Machinery..... 47 4,140	Molasses..... 2,864 58,059
Jewelry..... 32 64,161	Ginger..... 596	Oil paintings..... 15 4,908	Plaster..... 190
Watches..... 34 66,046	Stationery, &c.....	Perfumery..... 1,140	Pipes..... 3,831
Leather, Hides, &c.....	Books..... 94 15,656	Provisions..... 250 3,751	Rags..... 50 27,940
Bristles..... 67 17,566	Engravings..... 9 3,138	Rice..... 10 848	Seeds..... 1,597
Boots and shoes..... 457	Paper..... 81 4,941	Statuary..... 7 902	Soap..... 31 859
Hides, dressed..... 58 485	Other..... 50 6,704	Sugar, hds, tcs	and bbls..... 9,975 467,566
Hides, undressed..... 44,610	Woods.....	Sugar, boxes and	bags..... 7,579 144,892
Liquors, Wines, &c.....	Cam wood..... 540	Tea..... 13,488 173,355	Tobacco..... 374 16,880
Whisky..... 280 516	Cedar..... 2,299	Waste..... 4 451	Wool, bales..... 27 2,135
Wines..... 444 82,928	Fustic, lbs 26,000	Other..... 519	Total..... \$2,885,010
Metals, &c.....	Logw'd, lbs 15,000		
Brass goods..... 6 1,674	Mahogany..... 6,977		
Bronzes..... 1 135	Rattan..... 601		
Chains & anch..... 5 169	Willow..... 186		
Cutlery..... 118 45,657	Other..... 15,852		
Guns..... 6 1,153	Miscellaneous.....		
Hardware..... 136 20,762	Baskets..... 1,179		
Iron, hoop, tons..... 1,982	Boxes..... 1,382		
Iron, pig, tns..... 350 4,295	Buttons..... 120 39,877		
Iron, sheet, tns..... 6,618	Clay..... 552		
Iron, other, tns..... 145 28,821	Coal, tons..... 11,345 28,291		
Iron, tubes, tns..... 160 9,031	Corks..... 2,457		
Lead, pigs..... 450 1,909	Cotton, bales..... 310 27,262		
Metal goods..... 88 10,240	Clocks..... 33 4,947		
Needles..... 80 5,665	Coffee, bags..... 15,428 268,293		
Nickel..... 1 653	Fancy goods..... 140,856		
Old metal..... 2,707	Feathers..... 7 4,251		
Platina..... 2 4,153	Flax..... 66 7,587		
Percussion caps..... 17 2,306			

London dates to the 29th July arrived by the Cuba. A circular reports :

Cocoa—Large supplies have been offered, amounting to 2,027 bags, and the greater part sold at full valuations, Trinidad 66s a 71s for common to mid red, 72s a 84s 6d for good to fine, and 86s a 95s for superior. Grenada at 53s a 55s for good mid, 61s for fine. St. Lucia 45s a 48s. Surinam was bought in at 68s a 70s, and 200 bags Guayaquil withdrawn.

COFFEE steady—The sales amount to 1,019 casks 91 barrels 330 bags Plantation Ceylon at 78s a 79s 6d for fine, fine ord to low mid small, 80s a 85s 6d for low mid to mid colony, and 86s 6d a 88s 6d for good mid ; 248 casks 672 bags native Ceylon at 65s a 66s for ord, and 67s 6d a 68s 6d for good ord ; 1,428 cases 524 bags East India, including Neilgherry, Tellicherry, Naidooabatum, &c., chiefly at 83s a 90s 6d ; 634 bags 177 bales Mocha sold at 67s a 67s 6d for common, and 91s a 91s 6d for long berry ; 130 casks 448 barrels 468 bags Jamaica realised 66s a 72s for good to fine ord, and 73s a 80s for fine, fine ord to low mid.

COPPER quiet—Tough cake and tile 86l, best selected 89l, sheathing 91l, Y. M. sheathing 84d.

CORN—The market is dull, influenced by the continuance of fine weather. Average price of English wheat for the week ending 22d inst was 43s on 52,131 qrs returned. White American wheat 43s a 46s ; winter red 41s a 44s ; spring 41s a 43s per qr ; American flour 22s a 24s per barrel.

LEAD dull—Common pig 20l.

COTTON—The market is dull and prices show a decline from those of last week of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. a lb. per lb.

DRUGS, &c.—Safflower ; 105 bales Bengal sold from 5l 2s 6d a 6l 7s 6d for low mid to good quality. Gum Animi : 145 chests Bombay were disposed of from 8l 10s a 8l 12s 6d for bold pale, 7l 15s a 7l 17s 6d for small pale, and 6l 10s a 6l 15s for fair amber.

HEMP firm, and 1,360 bales Manila realised from 30l 15s a 31l 15s for barely fair to good current. 127 tons St. Petersburg at auction part sold, Clean 29l 10s a 30l.

IRON—Welsh quiet ; Rails and Bars 7l f. o. b. in Wales. Scotch Pigs 54s 6d cash for mixed Nos. on Clyde.

LINSEED—The market is again rather lower, For Calcutta on the spot 55s 9d has been accepted, and there are still sellers at this price. 100 tons Bombay realised 57s. 6d.

NAVAL STORES—Prices for Spirits Turpentine have been irregular, we close at 43s present delivery, and 42s next month's shipment. Petroleum 18l 10s a 19l Crude, and 2s 5d Refined.

OILS—Fish quiet : Sperm offers at £90 ; pale Southern £44 ; pale Seal £40 ; Cod £50 ; East India £30. Linseed offers at 32s, and 32s 6d for Delivery October to December. Rape : buyers of Brown for immediate and forward deliveries at £43 ; Foreign Refined cannot be bought under £47 ; Refined Cotton in good demand at 32l 10s a 34l as to quality ; Crude finds buyers at 26l 10s ; Niger 36l 10s ; Poppy 36l 10s ; Madras Ground Nut 41l. Olive : a fair business at slightly reduced prices ; sales of Mogadore at 48l, and a good quantity of Seville has changed hands at 49l ; Malaga is held for 51l, and Gallipoli 54l. Cocoa Nut quiet at 43s for Ceylon, and 44s 6d a 45s for Cochins. Palm quiet ; sellers of fine Lagos 36s 6d ; Palm Nut 31s 6d.

LINSEED CAKE are in rather less demand, but prices are unchanged.

Rice steady.—14,000 bags soft grain, chiefly Necranzie, sold at 9s 4l 2 a 10s for good to fine. 2000 bags Madras at 12s 3d, and 12000 bags fine white Bengal of new crop at 16s.

MOLASSES—There are no transactions to report.

RUM—The sales have been 250 puns Demerara at 1s 8l 2d a 1s 9d for fair to good, and 1s 10d for a few fine. 35 puns Leewards at 1s 8d. 125 puns Cuba also sold at 1s 9d proof.

SALTPETRE very inactive, and no sales Bengal reported. 70 tons French, 4 per cent refraction, sold at 20s.

SPELTRE dull at 21l 17s 6d.

SPICES—Black Pepper : sales are about 1000 bags at steady prices ; Singapore at 3l 1-8d, a few at 3l 4d, and Penang at 3d.

SUGAR—The market is quiet without change in prices. Of British West India 4,590 hds sold, including at public sale part of 386 hds, 33 tcs. 273 bbls, Barbadoes, from 30s a 35s 6d ; 267 hds, 336 tcs, 144 bbls Jamaica, from 29s 6d a 34s 6d ; 167 hds, 50 bbls, 226 bags crystalized Demerara, from 36s 6d a 38s, and 31 hds, 5 tcs, 643 bbls Sundries, from 29s 6d a 32s 6d. 1,913 bags Mauritius sold at 37s a 38s for yellow semi-crystalized. 1,534 bags Bengal partly sold at 31s 6d a 32s 6d for yellow Gurpattah Date. 5,622 bags Madras sold at 25s 6d a 27s for brown Native, 36s a 41s for yellow grainy. 1,506 bags Natal were about half realized at 28s a 30s for brown. Privately, 1,600 bags Mauritius sold at 31s a 31s 6d for soft gray, 35s 6d for yellow semi-crystalized, and 38s 6d for fine crystalized. Foreign : 472 hds, 65 tcs, 21 bbls, 20 bxs, 39 bags Cuba Muscovado were taken in above the value. 763 hds, 39 tcs, 199 bbls Porto Rico sold at 31s a 36s 6d. 3,194 bags unclayed Manila were bought in, but 868 bags grocery ditto sold at 36s a 36s 6d.

TALLOW flat, and St. Petersburg Y. C. on the spot cannot be quoted over 41s 3d, and 42s 3d October to December.

TEA market without material alteration. Some business doing in uncolored Japan Teas for America, but the stock on hand is small. Good Common Congou 1s a 1s $\frac{1}{4}$ d per lb.

TIN—English quiet. Blocks 94s, Bars 95s, Refined 97s. Foreign, Straits 90s 6d.

COTTON.

The receipts at this market have been less liberal than last week, but the demand until Wednesday was quite light, and the market daily softened, declining two cents per pound in four days. On Wednesday, with a brisk export demand and some speculation a large business was done and the downward tendency checked. On Thursday, New Orleans advices of liberal receipts, and a stock of 60,000 bales in that market again weakened prices, in conjunction with a decline in gold. So that a decline of three cents per pound on the week may be regarded as established. The spinners are buying sparingly in this market. The New Orleans shipping intelligence reports clearances from that market direct to Boston and Philadelphia, besides which our spinners received a large proportion of their supplies direct by rail. These supplies, though not coming upon our market, have a direct effect upon it, and it is to be regretted that there are no means of ascertaining with accuracy the quantity that thus goes into consumption. We have heretofore estimated it about 500 bales daily, but a few facts lead us to think that this estimate may now be increased to 700 bales. This would reduce the spinning demand upon the New York market to 800 bls daily, and for the past two weeks it has scarcely averaged so large a quantity. The market to-day was active and firm, sales 25,000 bales.

The receipts at this market for the week have been 16,920 bales. Exports last week, 5,938—all to Liverpool. Sales for the week 10,500 bales. Stock—estimated—70,000 bales.

The following are the closing quotations :

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & Tex.
Ordinary, per lb.....	31	32	32	32
Good Ordinary.....	38	37	37	37
Middling.....	43	44	44	44
Good Middling.....	47	48	48	48
Middling fair.....	48	49	50	50

New Orleans mail dates to August 1st report :

The market opened with some inquiry to-day, but as factors were still more stringent in their pretensions, the demand fell off, and the sales were confined to barely 900 bales taken by seven or eight buyers at about yesterday's figures. We now modify our quotations as follows : Ordinary 30 a 34c., good ordinary 36 a 38, low middling 40 a 42, and middling 44 a 45. We hear of some additional transactions yesterday which swell the business to 3,750 bales.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1, 1864.....	bales	4,575
Received to-day.....	1,234	
Received previously.....	178,050	179,344
		183,919
Exported to day.....	1,496	
Exported previously.....	122,918	124,414
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared.....		59,505

Dates of the 8th by telegraph quote middlings at 43 a 44c. The receipts of cotton at New Orleans for the week ending August 8th, were 19,500 bales. Stock on hand, 66,500 bales.

Liverpool dates to the 28th of July state :

"Our market continued strong until the receipt of the Moravian's news on Monday afternoon, giving an official estimate of the crop of cotton in the States at 2,250,000 bales. This checked the improving tone of the market, and with a limited demand since, prices have generally declined below last week's rates. The China's news has been without effect. The Manchester market is dull, and prices are depressed."

QUOTATIONS.

	Uplands.	Texas.	Orleans.	Sea Islands.
Ordinary.....	16 1/4 17 1/4	16 1/2 18	17 1/2 18	30 —
Good ordinary....	18 19	18 1/2 19	18 1/2 19	— —
Low Middling.....	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	— —
Middling.....	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	34 —
Good Middling.....	—	—	20 1/2	— —
Middling Fair.....	—	—	—	— —
Fair.....	—	21	—	2 —

SALES.

		SALES.				
	Trade.	Export.	Speculation.	Total this week.	Total this Year.	Same time 1864.
American. . .	3390	680	240	4310	179180	180820
East Indian.16040		5200	3180	24420	823070	812670
Brazilian. . .	3890	2210	780	6880	202050	146720
Egyptian . . .	5080	690	2240	7960	295000	232670
Other Sorts. .	3620	1420	870	5910	270220	286790
total. . .	31970	10200	7810	49480	1770070	1659670

IMPORTS.

	This Week.	This Year.	1864.
American.....	7041	154739	127197
East Indian.....	13648	421914	541543
Brazilian.....	2785	185119	140540
Egyptian.....	7803	253307	240107
Other Sorts.....	1426	168046	249820
Total.....	32203	1188125	1999207

STOCKS.

	This Day.	1864.
American..... bales	30460	17280
East Indian.....	144450	111720
Brazilian.....	86810	16710
Egyptian.....	60670	63070
Other Sorts.....	50000	74380
Total.....	332390	286110

COTTON AT SEA.

	This Year.	1864.
American..... bales	30460	17280
East Indian.....	144450	111720
Brazilian.....	86810	16710
Egyptian.....	60670	63070
Other Sorts.....	50000	74380
Total.....	332390	286110

BREADSTUFFS.

The market has been subject to wild fluctuations the past week. Until Wednesday last the prices were steadily declining under liberal receipts, limited export orders, and a dull trade. A return of rainy weather in the Northwest excited the markets at Chicago and Milwaukee, and led to a large advance in prices. The influence of that movement was felt in this market on Wednesday, and after a change of an advance of about ten cents per bushel was realized in Spring Wheat, \$1 52 having been paid for Amber Club, and fully half a dollar advance was realized in shipping Flour, \$7 having been paid for extra State. With the execution of the speculative orders from the West, prices fell off about 5 cents per bushel in Wheat, and 25 cents per barrel in Flour. Winter Wheats, as well as Corn and Oats, were somewhat advanced in sympathy with the general excitement. The higher grades of Flour were simply more active, without quotable change in prices.

An average of about 25,000 bushels Wheat are going into store daily at this market. The season is rather early for so large an accumulation. The accounts from the West are not favorable either to the quantity or quality of the new crop, but the receipts of old crop are largely in excess of last year, and the quality is generally good.

At to-day's market the tone was feverish, and under the decline in gold, lower prices ruled, so that nearly all the advance of Wednesday was lost, but the close was pretty firm.

The following are the closing quotations:

Flour, Superfine State and Western....per bbl.	\$5 75	a \$6 10
do Extra State.....	6 50	a 6 65
do Shipping Roundhoop Ohio.....	7 90	a 8 15
do Extra Western, common to good.....	6 60	a 9 00
do Double Extra Western and St. Louis.....	9 25	a 12 00
do Southern, supers.....	7 90	a 8 85
do Southern, fancy and extra.....	9 00	a 12 00
do Canada, common to choice extra.....	6 60	a 9 25
do Rye Flour, fine and superfine.....	5 50	a 6 00
do Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine.....	5 15	a 5 60
Wheat, Chicago Spring.....per bushel	1 40	a 1 46
do Milwaukee Club.....	1 40	a 1 45
do Red Winter.....	1 70	a 1 85
do Amber Michigan, &c.....	1 95	a 2 1/2
Corn, Western Mixed.....	88	a 91
do Western White.....	..	a ..
do Western Yellow.....	..	a 92
do Southern Yellow.....	..	a ..
do Southern White.....	..	a ..
Rye, Western.....	96	a ..
do North River.....	1 10	a 1 12
Oats, Western.....	65	a 66
do State.....	..	a ..
do Canada.....	55	a ..
Barley.....	1 00	a 1 80
Barley Malt.....	1 50	a 1 70

A Milwaukee telegram, to-day, reports No. 1 Club \$1.27 in that market.

The receipts of Grain at the Corn and Flour Exchange in Balti-

more for July were greater than for the corresponding month for some years past. The comparison for two years past is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
July, 1865.....	185,055	127,033	137,678
July, 1864.....	83,975	42,069	33,918
Increase....	101,080	64,062	103,760

EASTWARD MOVEMENT OF FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The following will show the shipments of flour and grain from the ports of Chicago and Milwaukee, and Toledo, for the week ending Aug. 5, and destination:

To	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.	Rye, bu.
Buffalo.....	21,594	283,300	583,895	22,900	5,000	32,050
Oswego.....	..	59,600	83,620	..	..	..
Pt. Col'v'e.....	..	79,200	14,300	..	..	..
Ogdensburg..	3,439	24,300	12,000	..	..	..
Dunkirk.....	5,364	..	5,000	..	..	..
Sarnia.....	7,817	13,913	..	..	..	..
Montreal.....	61	28,500	1,535	..	..	..
Other C. Ports.	1,443	..	..	..	..	..
Other A. Ports.	791	27,304	1,484	3,875	..	..
By Railroad..	10,978	10,532	1,449	3,830	1,210	..
Totals.....	51,487	526,549	701,283	29,655	6,210	32,050
Prev. week..	53,645	699,913	1,156,241	32,049	1,117	16,548

MOVEMENTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT CHICAGO.—The following summary shows the receipts and shipments of flour and grain during the week ending Aug. 5:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Rye, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
Total Receipts..	18,086	167,289	738,751	88,801	13,351	11,677
Cor. week last y'r.	19,903	220,449	821,178	175,577	10,390	1,724

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Rye, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
Total Receipts..	23,371	130,451	677,169	27,280	82,050	2,011
Cor. week last y'r.	16,187	281,350	613,725	41,075	..	..

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of flour and grain from Jan. 1st to Aug. 5, for four years:

	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
Flour.....	547,425	723,081	751,788	913,162
Wheat.....	4,891,420	5,821,263	4,193,711	6,589,098
Corn.....	11,107,571	9,890,677	19,108,964	16,319,241
Oats.....	5,464,643	3,892,167	3,146,279	1,578,130
Rye.....	316,270	299,290	333,143	584,514
Barley.....	304,626	154,127	170,299	463,844

	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
Flour.....	435,029	729,400	851,521	854,420
Wheat.....	5,439,405	5,878,635	3,739,826	7,177,560
Corn.....	11,239,459	7,869,560	18,781,541	15,115,660
Oats.....	5,081,266	5,484,435	3,518,081	1,585,934
Rye.....	235,799	164,142	343,427	492,347
Barley.....	129,002	78,395	48,008	164,614

London dates to July 29th report:

The supplies of English Wheat were larger than for some time, but Foreign was unusually small, and English Sack Flour slightly on the decrease.

The same Liverpool date quotes;

	Extra State.....(per 196 lbs)	s. d.	a. d.
Flour, do Philadelphia and Baltimore...	do	22 0	a 22 6
do do Ohio.....	do	23 0	a 24 6
do do Canadian.....	do	22 6	a 24 6
do do Sour and Heated.....	do	18 0	a 20 0
Wheat, Chicago and Milwaukee.....(per 100 lbs).	do	7 10	a 8 3
do Amber Iowa.....	do	8 6	a 8 8
do Red and Amber Winter.....	do	8 4	a 8 8
do White—Western.....	do	8 6	a 9 0
do do Southern.....	do	9 0	a 9 6
Indian Corn, Yellow.....(per 480 lbs).	do	31 6	a 32 0
do do Mixed.....	do	31 6	a ..
Peas, Canadian.....(per 504 lbs).	do	38 0	a ..
Oatmeal, do.....(per 240 lbs).	do	22 0	a 22 6

FARMERS' DELIVERIES.

Week ending 22nd July, 1865.....	52131 qrs.	at 43s 2d
Same time 1864.....	..	43s 0d

IMPORTS.

	Wheat, Qrs.	Flour, Bbls.	Sacks.	Ind. Corn, Qrs.
United States and Canada.....	12,405	4,272	..	609
France, Spain, and Portugal...	3,470	..	3,215	..
North Europe.....	699	..	..	..
Mediterranean and Black Sea..	..	..	..	1,070
Other Places.....	..	..	..	..
Total for Week.....	16,544	4,272	3,215	1,679
Total since 1st January....	24,3963	72,108	193,374	73,127
Same time 1864.....	942,638	417,676	314,744	32,177

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

THE unsettled condition of the Dry Goods' Market noticed last week, has resulted in a general softening in the tone of the market,

and a reduction of $\frac{1}{2}$ a cent in prices. The appearance in market of considerable quantities of goods from newly starting Southern Mills, together with the general lull in trade has had its effect in bringing about this reduction. With this slight variation in prices agents have disposed of nearly all leading styles of goods on hand, and report a demand greater than can be supplied. Jobbers still report an unusual dullness in trade and are casting about for some remedy. It looks now as if a slight reduction in the price of some articles would be necessary, though there are not goods enough on hand to warrant the panic which a reduction of one cent would be likely to produce. Agents report coarse goods comparatively abundant while all kinds of fine goods are in demand, and quickly taken.

DOMESTIC COTTONS have been the most active, though there cannot be said to have been more than a moderate activity in any branch of the trade. The large receipts of Cotton, and the increasing capacity of the mills must still further affect prices, a fact which is quite well understood by buyers, although the season is growing late, and goods will soon have to be taken at almost any price.

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are fully one cent lower than last week, and at this reduction agents report a lively demand, especially among the grades of fine brown goods of all widths, which are scarce and wanted. For shirtings, Stark A, Lawrence C, Indian Orchard, Indian Head and Appleton A are quoted at 32; Graniteville 30, Appleton B, 35; C 27, and 29 for D, Medford 30; Massachusetts 29; Shirtings Appleton N 28, E 24, and Nashua Extra 25.

BLEACHED GOODS are more firm, with less decided alteration in prices through the tendency is to an easier market. Prices vary from $\frac{1}{2}$ a cent from last week's quotations upon a few styles only. York Mills 47 $\frac{1}{2}$. Wamsutta 44 $\frac{1}{2}$. Forestdale 41 $\frac{1}{2}$. Masonville 42. Slatersville $\frac{1}{2}$ at 34.

PRINT CLOTHS are moderately active at 1c a 2c lower.

PRINTS are not quite as active as last week, though prices are fully one cent lower than at our last quotations. A slight further concession in jobbers prices would, however, sweep the market, and lead to almost a panic. The supply of cotton goods is not, however, sufficient to warrant the experiment. Merrimac is held at 31 for W, 29 for D, American print works 28, Sprague's 29 for fancies, and 30 for pinks, purples, and shirtings. Garner's, 31, Amoskeag pink, 30, purple 29, shirting 28, and mourning 27 $\frac{1}{2}$. Duchess B 26, Lowell, dark and light, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$, and Wamsutta 25.

DRILLS are steady at last week's prices. Boot Mills sell quickly at 33. Stark, Laconia, and Peperell 33. Augusta 32.

CORSET JEANS are without material variation in price. The supply is hardly equal to the demand. Indian, Orchard, Androscogin, and Bates are held at 25 for bleached and colored.

COTTON FLANNELS are in decreased demand. Conestoga and Slatersville 45, Naumkeag 42.

STRIPES are scarcer and firm. Whittenton, 35 for C, 37 for B, B, and 45 for A.

TICKS are more abundant; Amoskeag, A. C. A 80, A 67, B 57, Hamilton B T 60, Whittenton 45 for A, 55 for A A.

DENIMS are in good demand at 65 for York, Amoskeag 67, Hay, maker's medal 52, and Manchester 42.

DELAINES are quite active, and prices maintained. Manchester is quoted 32 $\frac{1}{2}$, Pacific, Lowell, and Hamilton 32 a 32 $\frac{1}{2}$.

WOOLEN GOODS are still active, and prices have advanced 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ on many articles. Choice styles of cassimeres and satinets are in active demand for the fall trade.

FOREIGN GOODS are in steady demand. Doeskins are getting scarce. Black cloths and overcoatings are scarce and firm. Nice dress goods are in demand at firm prices.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Aug. 10, 1865, and the corresponding weeks of 1863 and 1864, have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 10.			
	1863.	1864.	1865.
Manufactures of wool...	1889	304	2,638
do cotton...	431	813	1,336
do silk...	239	60	1,371
do flax...	938	390	1,370
Miscellaneous dry goods...	294	30	408
Total...	3771	1096	6214

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Manufactures of wool...	673	494	907
do cotton...	248	286	91
do silk...	50	105	67
do flax...	220	192	167
Miscellaneous dry goods...	18	34	127

Total...	1309	1051	1359
Add ent'd for consump'n...	3771	1096	6214
Total th'w'n upon mark't...	4980	2147	7573

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Manufactures of wool...	633	1731	659
do cotton...	114	369	157
do silk...	84	900	100
do flax...	841	369	350
Miscellaneous dry goods...	41	68	20

Total...	1713	2757	1336
Add ent'd for consump'n...	3771	1096	6214
Total entered at the port...	5484	3853	7573

DETAILED STATEMENT.

The following is a detailed statement of the movement the past week ending Aug. 10, 1865:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.		MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.	
Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Woolens... 407 \$193,234	Gloves... 127 24,543	Gloves... 132 25,567	
Cloths... 147 67,343	Worsted... 940 412,719	Spool... 57 14,441	
Coatings... 2 1,335	Delaines... 3 840	Hose... 465 92,106	
Carpetings... 284 66,452	Hose... 13 6,063		
Blankets... 43 4,963	Merinos... 40 15,343	Total... 2,638	1,043,980
Shawls... 45 25,346	Worsted y'n... 11 3,097		

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.		MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.	
Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Cottons... 249 \$76,514	Velvets... 36 12,384	Laces... 50 23,859	
Colored... 215 52,211	Shawls... 8 4,173	Thread... 44 14,575	
Prints... 19 6,029	Ribbons... 1 723		
Ginghams... 3 1,181	Laces... 35 13,867		
Muslins... 4 2,543	Braids & bds... 21 7,415		
Emb'd do... 26 10,734	Handkerchiefs... 4 967		

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.		MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.	
Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Silks... 133 196,436	Laces... 14 66,496	Braids & bds... 13 13,749	
Crapes... 5 5,019	Cravats... 12 5,781	Silk & worst'd... 44 29,693	
Pushes... 3 1,956	Vestings... 7 3,789	Silk & cotton... 13 7,763	
Velvets... 17 12,003	Hose... 1 738	Silk & linen... 3 5,361	
Embroideries... 17 11,606	Raw... 10 17,617		
Ribbons... 135 130,061	Linings... 1 96	Total... 513	\$511,134

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.		MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.	
Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Linens... 1218 \$357,234	Hdkfs... 50 23,859	Hemp yarn... 53 8,363	
Linens & Cot... 1 1,803	Thread... 44 14,575		
Laces... 1 847		Total... 1,370	\$307,573

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.		MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.	
Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Leath gloves... 25 \$32,486	Embroider's... 67 46,207	Feath & flow... 148 29,227	
Kid gloves... 3 4,746	Millinery... 8 1,396	Susp & elast... 13 4,48	
Mattings... 49 3,719	Corsets... 31 13,654		
Clothing... 23 3,701	Straw goods... 22 4,536	Total... 408	\$134,708

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.		MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.	
Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Woolens... 101 \$46,254	Gloves... 4 1,833	Worsted yarn... 12 4,628	
Cloths... 20 8,686	Worsted... 497 216,043	Braids & bds... 13 7,001	
Carpeting... 9 3,384	Delaines... 8 4,053	Cot & worst'd... 164 57,512	
Blankets... 5 655	Hose... 15 5,830		
Shawls... 19 8,618	Merinos... 40 20,049	Total... 807	\$384,412

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.		MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.	
Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Cottons... 71 \$34,083	Laces... 3 1,954	Hose... 1 497	
Colored... 18 3,344	Gloves... 3 1,056		
Total...		91	\$30,916

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.		MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.	
Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Silks... 24 \$35,055	Raw... 1 1,275	Silk & cotton... 2 1,316	
Velvets... 14 12,300	Braids & bds... 1 832		
Ribbons... 13 10,656	Silk & worst'd... 12 5,059	Total... 61	\$65,792

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.		MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.	
Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Linens... 147 \$34,899	Handkfs... 3 1,175	Thread... 16 5,176	
Linens & cot'n... 1 306			
Total...		167	\$31,569

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.		MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.	
Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Leath gloves... 2 706	Clothing... 2 297	Susp & elast... 1 763	
Mattings... 2 153	Straw goods... 121 13,161		
Total...		127	\$14,590

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.		MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.	
Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Woolens... 160 \$65,303	Shawls... 7 4,683	Merinoes... 7 2,730	
Cloths... 22 7,168	Gloves... 9 2,367	Worsted yarn... 13 4,116	
Carpeting... 6 1,371	Worsted... 219 94,329	Cot & worst'd... 166 73,274	
Blankets... 38 4,436	Hose... 18 3,343		
Total...		659	\$208,596

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.		MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.	
Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Cottons... 65 \$25,018	Prints... 21 4,507	Laces... 1 288	
Colored... 67 19,027	Emb. & mus... 3 1,339		
Total...		157	\$50,171

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.		MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.	
Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Silks... 57 \$113,904	Velvets... 7 6,180	Laces... 8 7,044	
Crapes... 1 467	Ribbons... 27 25,970		
Total...		100	153,562

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.		MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.	
Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Linens... 346 \$1,134	Laces... 1 2,356	Thread... 8 775	
Linens...		350	\$33,165

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.		MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.	
Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Leath gloves... 8 2,111	Embroideries... 1 200	Susp & elast... 12 8,400	
Mattings... 4 311			
Total...		30	\$11,029

QUOTATIONS.

	Uplands.	Texas.	Orleans.	Sea Islands.
Ordinary.....	16 1/4 17 1/4	16 1/4 18	17 18	30 —
Good ordinary.....	18 19	18 19	18 1/2 19	—
Low Middling.....	19 1/2 —	19 1/2 —	19 1/2 —	—
Middling.....	19 1/2 —	19 1/2 —	19 1/2 —	34 —
Good Middling.....	—	—	20 1/2 —	—
Middling Fair.....	—	—	—	—
Fair.....	—	21 —	—	42 —

	Trade.	Export.	Speculation.	Total this week.	Total this Year.	Same time 1864.
American.....	\$390	680	240	4310	179130	180820
East Indian.....	16040	5200	3180	24420	823070	812670
Brazilian.....	8890	2210	780	6880	202050	146720
Egyptian.....	5030	690	2240	7960	295000	232670
Other Sorts.....	3620	1420	870	5910	270220	286790
Total.....	31970	10200	7810	49480	1770070	1659670

	This Week.	This Year.	1864.
American.....	7041	154789	127197
East Indian.....	13648	421914	541543
Brazilian.....	2785	185119	140540
Egyptian.....	7803	253307	240107
Other Sorts.....	1426	168046	249820
Total.....	32203	1188125	1999207

	STOCKS.	COTTON AT SEA.
	This Day.	This Year.
American..... bales	30460	17280
East Indian.....	144450	111720
Brazilian.....	86810	15710
Egyptian.....	60670	63070
Other Sorts.....	50000	74380
Total.....	332390	286110

BREADSTUFFS.

The market has been subject to wild fluctuations the past week. Until Wednesday last the prices were steadily declining under liberal receipts, limited export orders, and a dull trade. A return of rainy weather in the Northwest excited the markets at Chicago and Milwaukee, and led to a large advance in prices. The influence of that movement was felt in this market on Wednesday, and after 'Change an advance of about ten cents per bushel was realized in Spring Wheat, \$1 52 having been paid for Amber Club, and fully half a dollar advance was realized in shipping Flour, \$7 having been paid for extra State. With the execution of the speculative orders from the West, prices fell off about 5 cents per bushel in Wheat, and 25 cents per barrel in Flour. Winter Wheats, as well as Corn and Oats, were somewhat advanced in sympathy with the general excitement. The higher grades of Flour were simply more active, without quotable change in prices.

An average of about 25,000 bushels Wheat are going into store daily at this market. The season is rather early for so large an accumulation. The accounts from the West are not favorable either to the quantity or quality of the new crop, but the receipts of old crop are largely in excess of last year, and the quality is generally good.

At to day's market the tone was feverish, and under the decline in gold, lower prices ruled, so that nearly all the advance of Wednesday was lost, but the close was pretty firm.

The following are the closing quotations:

Flour, Superfine State and Western.....per bbl.	\$5 75	a	\$6 10
do Extra State.....	6 50	a	6 65
do Shipping Roundhoop Ohio.....	7 90	a	8 15
do Extra Western, common to good.....	6 60	a	9 10
do Double Extra Western and St. Louis.....	9 25	a	12 00
do Southern, supers.....	7 90	a	8 85
do Southern, fancy and extra.....	9 00	a	12 00
do Canada, common to choice extra.....	6 60	a	9 25
do Rye Flour, fine and superfine.....	5 50	a	6 00
do Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine.....	5 15	a	5 60
Wheat, Chicago Spring.....per bushel	1 40	a	1 46
do Milwaukee Club.....	1 40	a	1 45
do Red Winter.....	1 70	a	1 85
do Amber Michigan, &c.....	1 95	a	2 24
Corn, Western Mixed.....	88	a	91
do Western White.....	..	a	..
do Western Yellow.....	..	a	92
do Southern Yellow.....	..	a	..
do Southern White.....	Nominal.		
Rye, Western.....	96	a	..
do North River.....	1 10	a	1 12
Oats, Western.....	65	a	66
do State.....	..	a	..
do Canada.....	55	a	..
Barley.....	1 00	a	1 80
Barley Malt.....	1 50	a	1 70

A Milwaukee telegram, to-day, reports No. 1 Club \$1.27 in that market.

The receipts of Grain at the Corn and Flour Exchange in Balti-

more for July were greater than for the corresponding month for some years past. The comparison for two years past is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
July, 1865.....	185,055	127,033	137,873
July, 1864.....	83,975	42,069	33,918
Increase.....	101,080	64,062	103,760

EASTWARD MOVEMENT OF FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The following will show the shipments of flour and grain from the ports of Chicago and Milwaukee, and Toledo, for the week ending Aug. 5, and destination:

To	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.	Rye, bu.
Buffalo.....	21,594	283,300	583,895	22,900	..	32,050
Oswego.....	..	59,600	83,620	..	5,000	..
Pt. Col'b'e.....	..	79,200	14,300	..	..	..
Ogdensburg.....	3,439	24,300	12,000	..	..	..
Dunkirk.....	5,364	..	5,000	..	..	..
Sarnia.....	7,817	13,918	..	..	..	..
Montreal.....	61	28,500	1,535	..	..	..
Other C. Ports.....	1,443	..	..	..	..	..
Other A. Ports.....	791	27,204	1,484	3,875	..	..
By Railroad.....	10,978	10,532	1,449	3,880	1,210	..
Totals.....	51,487	526,549	701,383	29,655	6,210	32,050
Prev. week.....	53,645	699,913	1,156,241	380,649	1,117	16,548

MOVEMENTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT CHICAGO.—The following summary shows the receipts and shipments of flour and grain during the week ending Aug. 5:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Rye, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
Total Receipts.....	18,086	167,289	738,751	88,801	13,351	11,677
Cor. week last y'r.....	19,903	220,449	321,178	175,577	10,390	1,724

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Rye, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
Total Receipts.....	23,371	130,451	677,169	27,280	82,050	2,011
Cor. week last y'r.....	16,187	281,350	613,725	41,075	..	..

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of flour and grain from Jan. 1st to Aug. 5, for four years:

	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
Flour.....	547,425	723,031	751,783	913,162
Wheat.....	4,891,420	5,321,263	4,193,711	6,589,093
Corn.....	11,107,571	9,890,677	19,108,964	16,319,241
Oats.....	5,464,643	3,892,167	3,146,279	1,578,130
Rye.....	316,270	299,290	383,143	584,514
Barley.....	304,626	164,127	170,299	463,844

	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
Flour.....	435,029	729,400	851,621	834,420
Wheat.....	3,439,405	5,878,635	3,739,826	7,177,550
Corn.....	11,839,459	7,869,560	18,781,641	15,116,660
Oats.....	5,081,266	3,484,435	3,518,031	1,585,934
Rye.....	235,799	164,142	343,427	492,347
Barley.....	129,002	73,895	48,008	164,614

London dates to July 29th report:

The supplies of English Wheat were larger than for some time, but Foreign was unusually small, and English Sack Flour slightly on the decrease.

The same Liverpool date quotes;

	Extra State.....(per 196 lbs)	a. d.	a. d.
Flour, do Philadelphia and Baltimore.....	do	22 0	22 6
do do Ohio.....	do	23 0	24 6
do do Canadian.....	do	22 6	24 6
do do Sour and Heated.....	do	18 0	20 0
Wheat, do Chicago and Milwaukee.....(per 100 lbs.)	do	7 10	8 8
do do Amber Iowa.....	do	8 6	8 8
do do Red and Amber Winter.....	do	8 4	8 8
do do White—Western.....	do	8 6	9 0
do do do Southern.....	do	9 0	9 6
Indian Corn, do Yellow.....(per 480 lbs.)	do	31 6	32 0
do do Mixed.....	do	31 6	..
Peas, do Canadian.....(per 504 lbs.)	do	38 0	..
Oatmeal, do.....(per 240 lbs.)	do	22 0	22 6

Week ending 22nd July, 1865..... 52131 qrs. at 43s 2d
Same time 1864..... " 43s 0d

	Wheat, Qrs.	Flour, Bbls.	Ind. Corn, Qrs.
United States and Canada.....	12,405	4,272	609
France, Spain, and Portugal.....	3,470	..	..
North Europe.....	699	..	..
Mediterranean and Black Sea.....	..	..	1,070
Other Places.....	..	..	..
Total for Week.....	16,544	4,272	1,679
Total since 1st January.....	24,3963	72,108	193,374
Same time 1864.....	942,633	417,676	314,744

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

The unsettled condition of the Dry Goods' Market noticed last week, has resulted in a general softening in the tone of the market,

and a reduction of $\frac{1}{2}$ a cent in prices. The appearance in market of considerable quantities of goods from newly starting Southern Mills, together with the general lull in trade has had its effect in bringing about this reduction. With this slight variation in prices agents have disposed of nearly all leading styles of goods on hand, and report a demand greater than can be supplied. Jobbers still report an unusual dullness in trade and are casting about for some remedy. It looks now as if a slight reduction in the price of some articles would be necessary, though there are not goods enough on hand to warrant the panic which a reduction of one cent would be likely to produce. Agents report coarse goods comparatively abundant while all kinds of fine goods are in demand, and quickly taken.

DOMESTIC COTTONS have been the most active, though there cannot be said to have been more than a moderate activity in any branch of the trade. The large receipts of Cotton, and the increasing capacity of the mills must still further affect prices, a fact which is quite well understood by buyers, although the season is growing late, and goods will soon have to be taken at almost any price.

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are fully one cent lower than last week, and at this reduction agents report a lively demand, especially among the grades of fine brown goods of all widths, which are scarce and wanted. For shirtings, Stark A, Lawrence C, Indian Orchard, Indian Head and Appleton A are quoted at 32; Graniteville 30, Appleton B, 35; C 27, and 29 for D, Medford 30; Massachusetts 29; Shirtings Appleton N 28, E 24, and Nashua Extra 25.

BLEACHED GOODS are more firm, with less decided alteration in prices through the tendency is to an easier market. Prices vary from $\frac{1}{2}$ a cent from last week's quotations upon a few styles only. York Mills 47 $\frac{1}{2}$. Wamsutta 44 $\frac{1}{2}$. Forestdale 41 $\frac{1}{2}$. Masonville 42. Slatersville $\frac{1}{2}$ at 34.

PRINT CLOTHS are moderately active at 1c a 2c lower.

PRINTS are not quite as active as last week, though prices are fully one cent lower than at our last quotations. A slight further concession in jobbers prices would, however, sweep the market, and lead to almost a panic. The supply of cotton goods is not, however, sufficient to warrant the experiment. Merrimac is held at 31 for W, 29 for D, American print works 28, Sprague's 29 for fancies, and 30 for pinks, purples, and shirtings. Garner's, 31, Amoskeag pink, 30, purple 29, shirting 28, and mourning 27 $\frac{1}{2}$. Duchess B 26, Lowell, dark and light, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$, and Wamsutta 25.

DRILLS are steady at last week's prices. Boot Mills sell quickly at 33. Stark, Laconia, and Peperell 33. Augusta 32.

CORSET JEANS are without material variation in price. The supply is hardly equal to the demand. Indian, Orchard, Androscogin, and Bates are held at 25 for bleached and colored.

COTTON FLANNELS are in decreased demand. Conestoga and Slatersville 45, Naumkeag 42.

STRIPES are scarcer and firm. Whittenton, 35 for C, 37 for B, B, and 45 for A.

TICKS are more abundant; Amoskeag, A. C. A 80, A 67, B 57, Hamilton B T 60, Whittenton 45 for A, 55 for A A.

DENIMS are in good demand at 65 for York, Amoskeag 67, Haymaker's medal 52, and Manchester 42.

DELAINES are quite active, and prices maintained. Manchester is quoted 32 $\frac{1}{2}$, Pacific, Lowell, and Hamilton 32 a 32 $\frac{1}{2}$.

WOOLEN GOODS are still active, and prices have advanced 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c on many articles. Choice styles of cassimeres and satinets are in active demand for the fall trade.

FOREIGN GOODS are in steady demand. Doeskins are getting scarce. Black cloths and overcoatings are scarce and firm. Nice dress goods are in demand at firm prices.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Aug. 10, 1865, and the corresponding weeks of 1863 and 1864, have been as follows:

	1863.		1864.		1865.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	1889	\$683,076	304	\$125,302	2,638	\$1,048,920
do cotton...	431	116,800	313	89,925	1,395	331,919
do silk...	289	941,920	60	45,050	513	511,184
do flax...	938	133,042	390	81,325	1,370	307,575
Miscellaneous dry goods.	234	45,220	30	13,891	408	134,708
Total.	3771	\$1,230,053	1096	\$355,553	6214	\$2,394,945

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Manufactures of wool...	673	\$348,319	494	\$210,666	907	\$384,418
do cotton...	248	45,167	286	69,405	91	30,916
do silk...	50	33,874	105	75,040	67	65,792
do flax...	220	47,586	192	43,342	167	31,559
Miscellaneous dry goods.	18	3,613	34	12,838	127	14,890

Total.	1309	\$383,559	1051	\$411,991	1359	\$587,975
Add entered for consumption.	3771	1,230,053	1096	355,553	6214	2,394,945

Total thrown upon market.	4980	\$1,608,617	2147	\$766,844	7573	\$2,385,523
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ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Manufactures of wool...	633	\$315,490	1751	\$695,498	659	\$263,576
do cotton...	114	34,226	369	131,576	157	50,179
do silk...	84	96,110	200	207,754	100	153,565
do flax...	841	99,321	369	109,224	350	83,165
Miscellaneous dry goods.	41	13,763	63	34,021	20	11,022

Total.	1713	\$448,910	2757	\$1,178,073	1286	\$561,507
Add entered for consumption.	3771	1,230,053	1096	355,553	6214	2,394,945

Total entered at the port.	5484	\$1,668,963	3853	\$1,533,626	7500	\$2,885,755
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DETAILED STATEMENT.

The following is a detailed statement of the movement the past week ending Aug. 10, 1865:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.								
Pkg. Value.		Pkg. Value.		Pkg. Value.				
Woolens....	407	\$198,234	Gloves.....	127	34,542	Lastings.....	8	4,433
Cloths.....	147	67,348	Worsteds....	940	412,719	Braids & bds....	105	45,028
Coatings....	2	1,235	Delaines....	2	940	Cot. & worst....	446	173,302
Carpetings..	284	66,452	Hose.....	16	6,063			
Blankets....	45	4,383	Merinos....	40	15,323	Total.....	2,629	1,048,920
Muslins....	45	25,346	Worsted y'n.	11	3,097			

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.									
Pkgs.		Value.	Pkgs.		Value.	Pkgs.		Value.	
Cottons.....	349	\$78,514	Velvets.....	36	12,384	Gloves.....	127	34,542	
Colored.....	315	52,211	Shawls.....	8	4,173	Spool.....	67	14,441	
Prints.....	19	6,028	Ribbons.....	1	723	Hose.....	485	93,166	
Ginghams.....	3	1,181	Laces.....	35	13,857				
Muslins.....	4	2,543	Braids & bds. 21	7,415	Total.....	1,296	\$321,919		
Emb'd do.....	20	10,734	Handkerchiefs 4	987					

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.								
Pkgs. Value.		Pkgs. Value.		Pkgs. Value.				
Silks.....	138	196,496	Laces.....	14	66,496	Braids & bds. 13	13,749	
Crapes.....	5	5,019	Cravats.....	12	5,781	Silk & worst'd 44	29,693	
Flushes.....	3	1,956	Vestings.....	7	3,789	Silk & cotton 13	7,753	
Velvets.....	17	12,008	Hose.....	1	758	Silk & linen.....	3	5,821
Embroideries 17		11,606	Raw.....	10	17,617			
Ribbons.....	155	180,061	Linings.....	1	96	Total.....	513	\$511,134

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.								
Pkgs. Value.		Pkgs. Value.		Pkgs. Value.				
Linens.....	1213	\$267,324	Hdkfs.....	50	23,959	Hemp yarn... 58	8,363	
Linens & Cot 4		1,806	Thread.....	44	14,875			
Laces.....	1	847				Total.....	1,370	\$307,573

MISCELLANEOUS.								
Pkgs. Value.		Pkgs. Value.		Pkgs. Value.				
Leath gloves.	35	\$22,486	Embroideri's.	67	46,307	Feath & flow.	149	29,827
Kid gloves...	3	4,746	Millinery....	8	1,996	Susp & elast.	13	4,487
Mattng.....	49	3,719	Corsets.....	81	13,654			
Clothing.....	22	3,701	Straw goods.	22	4,536	Total....	408	\$134,708

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.								
Pkgs. Value.		Pkgs. Value.		Pkgs. Value.				
Woolens.....	101	\$44,264	Gloves.....	4	1,333	Worst. yarn.....	13	4,026
Cloths.....	90	8,686	Worsted.....	497	216,048	Braids & bds.....	13	7,001
Carpeting.....	9	3,384	Delaines.....	8	4,053	Cot & worst.....	164	57,512
Blankets.....	5	655	Hose.....	15	6,830			
Shawls.....	19	8,618	Merinos.....	40	20,049	Total.....	807	\$284,418

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Pkgs. Value.		Pkgs. Value.		Pkgs. Value.	
Cottons	71 \$34,083	Laces	3 1,954	Hose	1 497
Colored	18 3,344	Gloves	3 1,066		
Total	89 \$38,483			91	\$39,910

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.								
Pkgs. Value.		Pkgs. Value.		Pkgs. Value.				
Silks.....	34	\$33,055	Raw.....	1	1,275	Silk & cotton	2	1,215
Velvets.....	14	12,300	Braids & bds.	1	332			
Ribbons.....	13	10,656	Silk & worst.	12	5,059	Total.....	61	\$85,792

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.								
Pkgs. Value.		Pkgs. Value.		Pkgs. Value.				
Linens.....	147	\$24,899	Handkfs.....	3	1,178	Thread.....	16	5,176
Linen & cot'n	1	306						
Total.....							167	\$31,525

MISCELLANEOUS.								
Pkgs. Value.		Pkgs. Value.		Pkgs. Value.				
Leath. gloves	1	706	Clothing.....	2	297	Susp. & elas.	1	768
Mattings.....	2	158	Straw goods.	121	13,161			
Total.....							127	\$14,500

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.								
Pkg. Value.			Pkg. Value.			Pkg. Value.		
Woolens.....	160	\$65,303	Shawls.....	7	4,633	Merinoes....	7	2,730
Cloths.....	22	7,168	Gloves.....	9	2,867	Worsted yarn	13	4,116
Carpeting....	6	1,377	Worsteds....	219	94,329	Cot. & worst	166	73,274
Blankets.....	38	4,486	Hose.....	18	3,343			
Total.....							659	\$268,590

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Pkg. Value.		Pkg. Value.		Pkg. Value.	
Cottons.....	85 \$25,018	Prints.....	21 4,507	Laces.....	1 288
Colored.....	67 19,027	Emb. & mus. 3	1,339		
Total.....	152 \$44,045			157	\$50,172

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.								
Pkg. Value.		Pkg. Value.		Pkg. Value.				
Silks.....	57	\$113,904	Velvets.....	7	6,180	Laces.....	8	7,044
Crapes.....	1	467	Ribbons.....	27	25,970			

Total	100	153,866			
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.			
Linens.....346	81,134	Laces.....1	2,256	Thread.....3	775

Libens.....									350	\$33,163

PRICES CURRENT.

WHOLESALE.

All goods deposited in public stores or bonded warehouses must be withdrawn therefrom, or the duties thereon paid within one year from the date of the original importation, but may be withdrawn by the owner for exportation to Foreign Countries, or may be transhipped to any port of the Pacific, or Western Coast of the United States, at any time before the expiration of three years from the date of the original importation, such goods on arrival at a Pacific or Western port, to be subject to the same rules and regulations as if originally imported there; any goods remaining in public store or bonded warehouse beyond three years shall be regarded as abandoned to the Government, and sold under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. Merchandise upon which duties have been paid may remain in warehouse in custody of the officers of the customs at the expense and risk of the owners of said merchandise, and if exported directly from said custody to a Foreign Country within three years, shall be entitled to return duties, proper evidence of such merchandise having been landed abroad to be furnished to the collector by the importer, one per centum of said duties to be retained by the Government.

In addition to the duties noted below, a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. ad val. is levied on all imports under the tariff that have no reciprocal treaties with the United States.

On all goods, wares, and merchandise, of the growth or produce of Countries East of the Cape of Good Hope, when imported from places this side of the Cape of Good Hope, a duty of 10 per cent. ad val. is levied in addition to the duties imposed on any such articles when imported directly from the place or places of their growth or production; Raw Cotton and Raw Silk excepted.

The ton in all cases to be 2,240 lb.

Ashes—Duty: 15 per cent ad val. Produce of the British North American Provinces, free.

Market steady.

Pot, 1st sort..... 100 lb 7 50 @ 7 75
Pearl, 1st sort..... 7 62 1/2 @ 7 75

Anchor—Duty: 2 1/2 cents per lb.

Of 900 lb and upward..... 12 @ ..

Barilla—Duty free.

Teneriffe..... 10 @ ..

Beeswax—Duty, 20 per cent ad val.

Dull and nominal.

Yellow, Western and South..... 50 @ 55

Bones—Duty, on invoice 10 per cent.

Rio Grande skin..... 35 @ ..

Bread—Duty, 30 per cent ad val.

Pilot..... 5 1/2 @ ..

Navy..... 4 1/2 @ ..

Crackers..... 9 @ 14

Breadstuffs—See special report.

Bristles—Duty, 15 cents; hogs hair, 1 lb lb.

American, gray and white..... 45 @ 1 50

Butter and Cheese—Duty: 4 cents. Produce of British North American Provinces, free.

Butter, Western..... 28 @ 28

do New York State dairies..... 23 @ 35

do Orange County..... 28 @ 29

do Welsh tubs..... 28 @ 32

do pail..... 85 @ 38

Cheese, dairy..... 10 @ 14

do factory made..... 14 @ 15 1/2

Candles—Duty, tallow, 2 1/2; spermaceti and wax, 8; stearine and adamantine, 5 cents per lb.

Adamantine xory firm.

Sperm, plain..... 35 @ 40

Sperm, patent..... 45 @ 50

Stearic..... 80 @ 31

Adamantine (boxes) (light weights)..... 28 @ 24

Cement—Rosendale..... bbl 1 60

Chains—Duty, 2 1/2 cents per lb.

One inch and upward..... 9 @ ..

Coal—Duty, bituminous, \$1 25 per ton of 28 bushels, 80 lb to the bushel; other than bituminous, 40 cents per 28 bushels of 80 lb to the bushel.

Foreign scarce.

Liverpool Orrel, per ton of 2,240 lb..... @ ..

Liverpool House Canal..... @ ..

Nova Scotia..... 7 00 @ 7 25

Anthracite, by dealers per ton of 2000 lbs..... 9 00 @ 9 50

Cocoa—Duty, 3 cents per lb.

Caracas..... (in bond) @ ..

Maracaibo..... do @ ..

Guayaquil..... do 55 @ 60

Para..... do 20 @ ..

St. Domingo..... do @ ..

Coffee—Duty: When imported direct in American or equalized vessels from the place of its growth or production; also, the growth of countries this side the Cape of Good Hope when imported indirectly in American or equalized vessels, 5 cents per lb; all other 10 per cent ad valorem in addition.

The market has not been active, but finer sorts show stronger gold prices:

Rio, prime..... gold. 21 @ ..

do good..... 30 1/2 @ ..

do fair..... 19 1/2 @ ..

do ordinary..... 18 @ ..

do fair to good cargoes..... 19 @ 19 1/2

Java, mats and bags..... 25 @ 26

Native Ceylon..... 25 @ 28

Maracaibo..... 17 1/2 @ 21

Laguayra..... 19 @ 22

St. Domingo..... 17 1/2 @ ..

Copper—Duty, pig, bar, and ingot, 2 1/2; old copper, 2 cents per lb; manufactured, 30 per cent ad val; sheathing copper and yellow metal, in sheets 48 inches long and 14 inches wide, weighing 14 @ 34 oz. per square foot, 2 1/2 cents per lb. All cash.

The market became active to-day; sales 250,000 lbs at 30c. for Baltimore, 80c. for Lake, and 81c. for Detroit. Now held higher.

Sheathing, new..... 45 @ ..
Sheathing, old..... 25 @ ..
Sheathing, yellow..... 30 @ ..
Pig, Chile..... 45 @ ..
Bolt..... 45 @ ..
Braziers..... 45 @ ..
American ingot..... 81 1/2 @ 81 1/2

Cordage—Duty, tarred, 8; untarred Manila, 2 1/2; other untarred, 3 1/2 cents per lb.

Manila..... 22 1/2 @ 22 1/2

Tarred Russia..... 19 @ ..

Tarred America..... 27 @ ..

Bolt Rope, Russia..... 27 @ ..

Ropes—Duty, 50 per cent ad val.

1st regular, quarts..... 50 @ 52

1st regular, platts..... 40 @ 41

Mineral..... 52 @ 54

Phal..... 10 @ 50

Cotton—See special report.

Drugs and Dyes—Duty, Alcohol, 40 cents per gallon; Aloes, 6 cents per lb; Alum, 60 cents per 100 lb; Argols, 6 cents per lb; Arsenic and Assafetida, 20; Antimony, Crude and Regulus, 10; Arrowroot, 30; Balsam Capivi, 20; Balsam Tolu, 30; Balsam Peru, 50 cents per lb; Callisaya Bark, 80 per cent ad val; Bl Carb. Soda, 1 1/2; Bl Chromate Potash, 3 cents per lb; Bleaching Powder, 80 cents per 100 lb; Refined Borax, 10 cents per lb; Crude Brimstone, 48; Roll Brimstone, \$10 per ton; Flor Sulphur, \$20 per ton, and 15 per cent ad val; Crude Camphor, 30; Refined Camphor, 40 cents per lb; Carb. Ammonia, 20 per cent ad val; Cardamoms and Cantharides, 50 cents per lb; Castor Oil, \$1 per gallon; Chlorate Potash, 6; Caustic Soda, 1 1/2; Citric Acid, 10; Copperas, 4; Cream Tartar, 10; Cubebs, 10 cents per lb; Cutch, 10; Chamomile Flowers, 20 per cent ad val; Epsom Salts, 1 cent per lb; Extract Logwood, Flowers Benzola and Gamboge, 10 per cent; Ginseng, 20; Gum Arabic, 20 per cent ad val; Gum Benzoin, Gum Kowrie, and Gum Dammar, 10 cents per lb; Gum Myrrh, Gum Senegal, Gum Guedda, and Gum Tragacanth, 20 per cent ad val; Hyd. Potash and Resublimed Iodine, 75; Ipecac and Jalap, 50; Lie. Paste, 10; Manna, 25; Oil Anis, Oil Lemon, and Oil Orange, 50 cents; Oil Cassia and Oil Bergamot, \$1 per lb; Oil Peppermint, 50 per cent ad val; Opium, \$2 50; Oxalic Acid, 4 cents per lb; Phosphorus, 20 per cent ad val; Pruss. Potash, Yellow, 5; Red do, 10; Rhubarb, 50 cents per lb; Quicksilver, 15 per cent ad val; Sal. Zerrus, 1 cent per lb; Sal Soda, 4 cents per lb; Sarsaparilla and Senna, 20 per cent ad val; Shell Lac, 10; Soda Ash, 4; Sugar Lead, 20 cents per lb; Sulph. Quinine, 45 per cent ad val; Sulph. Morphine, \$2 50 per oz; Tartaric Acid, 20; Verdigris, 6 cents per lb; Sal Ammoniac, 20; Blue Vitriol, 25 per cent ad val; Etherial Preparations and Extracts, \$1 per lb; all others quoted below, 75 per cent of the articles under this head are now sold for cash. (All nominal.)

A good trade in all leading articles.

Aloes, Cape..... 55 @ 25

Aloes, Socotrine..... 44 @ 44

Annato, fair to prime..... 50 @ 70

Antimony, Regulus of..... 12 1/2 @ ..

Argols, Crude, Oporto..... 35 @ 40

Argols, Refined..... (gold) 27 @ 29 1/2

Arsenic, Powdered..... 3 20 @ 3 80

Assafetida..... 25 @ 40

Balsam Capivi..... (gold) 6 1/2 @ ..

Balsam Tolu..... 20 @ ..

Balsam Peru..... 2 @ 2 60

Bark, Callisaya..... 1 @ 1 75

Berries, Parisian..... 9 @ 55

Bl Carb. Soda, Newcastle..... 9 @ 10

Bl Chromate Potash..... 22 @ ..

Bleaching Powder..... 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2

Borax, Refined..... 31 @ 30

Brimstone, Crude..... 60 00 @ 63 50

Brimstone, Am. Roll..... 5 @ ..

Brimstone, Elor Sulphur..... 6 1/2 @ ..

Camphor, Crude, (in bond)..... @ 85

Camphor, Refined..... 95 @ 1 00

Cantharides..... 18 @ 1 70

Carbonate Ammonia, in bulk..... 3 15 @ 3 40

Cardamoms, Malabar..... 3 25 @ 3 30

Castor Oil (cases)..... 30 @ 50

Chamomile Flowers..... (gold) 30 @ 86 1/2

Chlorate Potash..... (gold) 5 1/2 @ ..

Caustic Soda..... do 62 @ 97

Citric Acid..... do 85 @ 87 1/2

Cochineal, Honduras..... do 14 @ ..

Cochineal, Mexican..... do 38 1/2 @ 88 1/2

Copperas, American..... 45 @ ..

Cream Tartar, prime..... (gold) 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2

Cubebs, East India..... @ 4

Cutch..... @ 4

Epsom Salts..... @ 14

Extract Logwood..... 60 @ 80

Flowers, Benzoin..... 7 1/2 @ 5 1/2

Gamboge..... 25 @ 1 00

Ginseng, Southern and Western..... 82 1/2 @ 95

Gum Arabic, Picked..... 60 @ 85

Gum Arabic, Sorts..... 30 @ 85

Gum Benzoin..... 1 00 @ ..

Gum Kowrie, good to prime rough..... 28 @ 34

Gum Guedda..... 19 @ 20

Gum Dammar..... 36 @ 40

Gum Myrrh, East India..... 70 @ ..

Gum Myrrh, Turkey..... @ 55

Gum Senegal..... 80 @ 40

Gum Tragacanth, Sorts..... 85 @ 1 00

Gum Tragacanth, white flakey..... (gold) 3 06 1/2 @ 3 15

Hyd. Potash, French and English..... 5 50 @ 5 60

Iodine, Resublimed..... 3 00 @ 3 50

Ipecacuanha, Brazil..... 40 @ 70

Jalap..... 45 @ 42

Lac Dye, good and fine..... 28 @ 24

Licorice Paste, Calabaria..... 35 @ 45 1/2

Licorice Paste, Sicily..... 30 @ ..

Licorice Paste, Spanish Solid..... 91 @ 9 1/2

Licorice Paste, Greek..... 9 @ ..

Madder, Dutch..... (gold) 1 00 @ 1 25

Madder, French..... 1 00 @ 1 25

Manna, large flake..... 1 00 @ 1 25

Manna, small flake..... @ ..
Manna, Sorts..... @ ..
Nutmalls Blue Aleppo..... 80 @ 90
Oil Anis..... 2 75 @ ..
Oil Cassia..... 5 00 @ 7 50
Oil Bergamot..... 5 50 @ ..
Oil Lemon..... 4 50 @ 5 00
Oil Peppermint, pure, in tin..... 6 00 @ ..
Opium, Turkey..... (gold) 6 00 @ ..
Oxalic Acid..... 1 00 @ 65
Phosphorus..... 1 33 @ 41
Prussiate Potash..... (gold) 53 @ ..
Quicksilver..... 3 00 @ ..
Rhubarb, China..... 94 @ 90
Sal. Zerrus..... 84 @ 84
Sal Ammoniac, Refined..... (gold) 94 @ ..
Sal Soda, Newcastle..... 40 @ ..
Sarsaparilla, Hond..... 60 @ ..
Sarsaparilla, Mex..... 24 @ ..
Senna, Alexandria..... 19 @ 22
Senna, East India..... 50 @ 62 1/2
Shell Lac..... 24 @ ..
Soda Ash (80 per cent)..... (gold) 83 @ 45
Sugar Lead, White..... 2 85 @ 2 40
Sugar Lead, Brown..... 8 10 @ ..
Sulphate Quinine..... (gold) 59 1/2 @ ..
Sulphate Morphine..... 29 @ 30
Tartaric Acid..... (gold) 18 @ ..
Verdigris, dry and extra dry (gold) 16 @ ..
Vitriol, blue..... 16 00 @ ..
Ravens, Light..... 22 00 @ ..
Ravens, Heavy..... 26 00 @ ..
Scotch, Goureck, No. 1..... 95 @ ..
Cotton, Phoenix, No. 1..... yard

Duck—Duty, 30 per cent ad val.

Ravens, Light..... 16 00 @ ..

Ravens, Heavy..... 22 00 @ ..

Scotch, Goureck, No. 1..... 26 00 @ ..

Cotton, Phoenix, No. 1..... 95 @ ..

Dye Woods—Duty free.

Have been more active.

Camwood..... (gold) per ton 150 00 @ ..

Fustic, Cuba..... 45 00 @ 48 00

Fustic, Tampico..... @ ..

Fustic, Tabasco..... (gold) 21 00 @ 22 00

Fustic, Savanilla..... do 21 00 @ 22 00

Fustic, Maracaibo..... do 21 00 @ ..

Logwood, Laguna..... (gold) 20 00 @ ..

Logwood, Campeachy..... (gold) 19 00 @ ..

Logwood, Hond..... (gold) 26 00 @ 27 00

Logwood, Tabasco..... (cur'y) 23 00 @ ..

Logwood, Jamaica..... do 23 00 @ ..

Lima Wood..... do 30 00 @ ..

Barwood..... (gold) 30 00 @ ..

Sapan Wood, Manila..... 65 00 @ 67 50

Feathers—Duty: 30 per cent ad val.

Prime Western..... 70 @ 71

do Tennessee..... @ ..

Fire Crackers—Duty: 1 per box of 40 packs.

Canton, 40 packs, No. 1, (cash) 8 75 @ 4 00 1/2

per box..... 8 75 @ 4 00 1/2

Fish—Duty, Mackerel, 2 1/2; Herrings, \$1; Salmon, \$3; other pickled, \$1 50 per bbl; on other Fish, Pickled, smoked, or Dried, in smaller pkgs. than barrels, 50 cents per 100 lb. Produce of the British North American Colonies, free.

The market has been dull and heavy.

Dry Cod..... per cwt. 7 03 @ 8 50

Dry Scale..... 5 00 @ ..

Pickled Cod..... per bbl. 6 50 @ 7 00

Mackerel, No. 1, Mass. Shore..... 22 50 @ 28 00

Mackerel, No. 1, Bay..... 12 50 @ 13 00

Mackerel, No. 2, Mass. Shore..... 15 35 @ 15 75

Mackerel, No. 2, Bay..... 11 50 @ 12 00

Mackerel, No. 2, Halifax..... 10 25 @ 11 50

Mackerel, No. 3, Halifax..... @ ..

Mackerel, No. 3, Small..... @ ..

Salmon, Pickled, No. 1..... 33 00 @ 45 00

Salmon, Pickled..... per ton @ ..

Shad, Connecticut, No. 1, per bbl. 16 00 @ ..

Herring, Sealed..... per box 45 @ ..

Herring, No. 1..... per bbl. 6 50 @ 9 50

Herring..... per bbl. 6 50 @ 9 50

Flax—Duty: \$15 per ton, 15 @ 20

Fruit—Duty: Raisins, Currants, Figs, Plums and Prunes, 5; Shelled Almonds, 10; Almonds, 6; other nuts, 2; Dates, 2; Pea Nuts, 1; Shelled do, 1 1/4; Filberts and Walnuts, 3 cents per lb; Sardines, 50; Preserved Ginger, 50; Green Fruits, 25 per cent ad val.

There is a steady trade at full prices:

Raisins, Seedless..... per hf. cask 10 50 @ 11 00

do Layer (new)..... per box 7 25 @ ..

Lynx.....	1 50	@ 2 00
Marten, Dark.....	2 00	@ 5 00
Oposum.....	2 10	@ 5 00
Raccoon.....	2 20	@ 5 00
Skunk, Black.....	2 30	@ 5 00
do Striped.....	2 40	@ 5 00
do White.....	2 50	@ 5 00
Gold Prices.		
Goat, Curacao, No. 1.....	85	@ 37 1/2
do Buenos Ayres.....	38	@ 37 1/2
do Vera Cruz.....	47 1/2	@ 50
do Tampico.....	45	@ 47 1/2
do Matamoros.....	35	@ 37 1/2
do Payta.....	35	@ 37 1/2
do Madras.....	35	@ 37 1/2
do Cawnpore.....	35	@ 37 1/2
do Cape.....	35	@ 37 1/2
Deer skins, in merchantable order.		
Deer, San Juan and Chagres per lb.....	50	@ 52 1/2
do Bolivian City.....	22 1/2	@ 35
do Honduras.....	24 1/2	@ 35
do Sisal.....	47	@ 50
do Para.....	47 1/2	@ 50
do Missouri.....	47 1/2	@ 50

Glass.—Duty, Cylinder or Window Polished Plate not over 10x15 inches, 2 1/2 cents per square foot; larger and not over 16x24 inches, 4 cents per square foot; larger and not over 24x36 inches, 6 cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding 24x36 inches, 20 cents per square foot; all above that, 40 cents per square foot; on unpolished cylinder, Crown, and common Window, not exceeding 10x15 inches square, 1 1/2; over that, and not over 16x24, 2; over that, and not over 24x36, 2 1/2; all over that, 3 cents per lb.

American Window. —1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities.		
6x8 to 8x10.....	5 50	@ 7 25
8x11 to 10x15.....	6 00	@ 7 75
11x14 to 12x18.....	6 50	@ 9 25
12x9 to 16x24.....	7 00	@ 9 50
12x22 to 20x30.....	7 50	@ 11 75
20x31 to 24x36.....	9 00	@ 14 50
24x31 to 24x36.....	10 00	@ 16 00
24x36 to 30x44.....	11 00	@ 17 00
30x46 to 32x18.....	12 00	@ 18 00
32x50 to 32x55.....	13 00	@ 20 00
Above.....	15 00	@ 24 00

(The above is subject to a discount of 45 @ 50 per cent.)

French Window.—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities.

(Subject to a discount of 35 @ 40 per cent.)

Gunny Bags.—Duty, valued at 10 cents or less, per square yard, 3; over 10, 4 cents per lb.

Rather more doing.

Calcutta, light and heavy. per peo 29 @ 30

Gunny Cloth.—Duty, valued at 10 cents or less, per square yard, 3; over 10, 4 cents per lb.

Calcutta, standard..... yard 22 1/2 @ 23

Gunpowder.—Duty, valued at 20 cents or less, per lb, 6 cents per lb, and 20 per cent ad val.; over 20 cents per lb, 10 cents per lb and 20 per cent ad val.

Blasting (A)...... per keg of 25 lb 6 50

Shipping and Mining...... 6 50

Rifle...... 8 50

Sporting, in 1 lb canisters. per lb 45 @ 1 15

Hair.—Duty free.

Rio Grande, mixed, (cash)..... per lb 83 @ 84

Buenos Ayres, mixed..... 81 @ 82

Hog, Western, unwashed..... 10 @ 12

Hay.—North River, Shipping per 100 lb 1 00 a

Market firm. New arriving freely; selling at 95 @ 1 00 for prime.

Hemp.—Duty, Russian, \$40; Manila, \$5; Jute, \$15; Italian, \$40; Suna and Sisal, \$15 per ton; and Tampico, 1 cent per lb.

There has been a speculative movement in American, and prices advanced.

American, Dressed...... per ton 265 00 @ 285 00

do Undressed..... 200 00 @ 210 00

Russia, Clean..... 350 00 @ 400 00

Jute..... 175 00 @ 190 00

Manila..... (gold)..... per lb 15 @ 16

Sisal..... 10 @ 11

Hides.—Duty, all kinds, Dry or Salted, and Skins, 10 per cent ad val. Product of the British North American Provinces free. (Nominal.)

The market has been less active, but firm.

Cash—Gold.

B. A., 20 @ 26 lb selected..... per lb 15 @ 16

Rio Grande, 20 @ 23 lb, selected..... 16 @ 17 1/2

R. G. & B. A. Green Salted Cow..... 9 @ 9 1/2

Rio Nunez..... 1 @ 10

Gambia and Bissau..... 19 @ 20

Orinoco..... 26 @ 27

San Juan, etc..... 15 @ 15 1/2

Savanna, etc..... 12 @ 12 1/2

Maracaibo, Salted..... 11 @ 11 1/2

do Dry..... 12 @ 12 1/2

Maranham, Dry Salted Ox and Cow..... 10 @ 10 1/2

Pernambuco, Dry Salted..... 13 @ 13 1/2

Bahia, Dry..... 13 1/2 @ 14

do Dry Salted..... 11 @ 11 1/2

Matamoros..... 10 1/2 @ 11

do Dry Salted..... 12 @ 13

Tampico..... 14 @ 14 1/2

Vera Cruz..... 14 @ 14 1/2

Puerto Cabello..... 18 1/2 @ 19

Mioz..... 11 @ 11 1/2

Rio Hache..... 14 @ 15

Bogota..... 14 @ 14 1/2

Truxillo..... 14 @ 14 1/2

St Domingo and Port-au-Platt Dry..... 11 1/2 @ 12

Curacao..... 11 1/2 @ 12

California, Dry..... 17 @ 17 1/2

California, Dry Salted..... 12 @ 12 1/2

California, Green Salted (currency)..... 11 @ 11 1/2

Dry Western..... 14 @ 14 1/2

Green Salted Country and Western..... 9 @ 9 1/2

City Slaughter, Association..... 10 @ 10 1/2

Penang Cow..... 10 @ 11

Manila Buffalo..... 10 @ 11

Calcutta Buffalo..... @ @

Calcutta Kips, Slaughter..... @ @

Calcutta Kips, Dead Green..... @ @

Singapore..... @ @

Honey.—Duty, 20 cents per gallon.

Cuba..... (duty paid)..... per gall. 1 30 @ 1 22 1/2

do..... (in bond)..... @ @

Hops.—Duty: 5 cents per lb.

The market is firm, but although crop accounts are unfavorable speculative holders are free sellers.

Crop of 1864..... per lb 20 @ 45

do of 1863..... 10 @ 25

Horns.—Duty, 10 per cent ad val. Produce of the British North American Provinces free.

Ox, Rio Grande..... per lb 13 00 @ 15 00

Ox, American, selected..... 13 00 @ 15 00

India Rubber.—Duty, 10 per cent ad val.

Para, Fine..... per lb 70 @ 70

Para, Medium..... 60 @ 60

Para, Coarse..... 50 @ 50

East India..... 48 @ 50

Carthage, etc..... 48 @ 50

Guayaquil..... 48 @ 50

Indigo.—Duty free.

Jobbing business only.

Bengal..... per lb 1 65 @ 2 40

Orude..... 1 30 @ 1 60

Kurpan..... 1 10 @ 1 70

Madras..... 75 @ 1 40

Manila..... 90 @ 1 40

Guatemala..... 1 80 @ 1 70

Caracas..... (gold) 55 @ 90

Iron.—Duty, Bars, 1 to 1 1/2 cents per lb; Railroad, 70 cents per 100 lb; Boiler and Plate, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Sheet, Band, Hoop, and Scroll, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Pig, \$9 per ton; Polished Sheet, 3 cents per lb.

Firm but quiet.

Pig, Scotch, Best, No 1 (cash) per ton 42 50 @ 47 00

Pig, American, No. 1..... 39 00 @ 40 00

Bar, Swedes, assorted sizes (in gold)..... 92 50

Bar Swedes, assorted sizes...... 155 00 @ 165 00

Bar, English and American, Refined..... 105 00 @ 110 00

do do do Common..... 95 00 @ 100 00

Scroll, English..... 125 00 @ 130 00

Ovals and Half Round, English..... 130 00 @ 140 00

Band, English..... 135 50 @ 140 00

Horse Shoe..... 130 00 @ 140 00

Rods, English, 5-8 & 3-16 inch..... 107 50 @ 180 00

Hoop, English..... 140 00 @ 200 00

Nail Rod..... 9 1/2 @ 25

Sheet, Russia..... 9 1/2 @ 25

Sheet, English, Single, Double and Treble..... 6 1/2 @ 9 1/2

do Am. do do do..... 6 1/2 @ 9 1/2

Rails, English..... (gold)..... 55 00 @ 62 00

do American..... 50 00 @ 62 00

Ivory.—Duty, 10 per cent ad val.

East India, Prime..... per lb 8 00 @ 4 00

East India, Billiard Ball..... 4 50 @ 5 00

African, West Coast, Prime..... 2 75 @ 3 75

African, Serivellos, West Coast..... 1 75 @ 2 75

Laths.—Duty, 20 per cent ad val.

Steady.

Eastern..... per M 2 25 @ ..

Lead.—Duty, Pig, \$2 per 100 lb; Old Lead, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Pipe and Sheet, 2 1/2 cents per lb.

Firm.

Galena..... per 100 lb 9 62 @ 9 25

Spanish..... 9 12 1/2 @ 9 25

German, Refined..... 9 12 1/2 @ 9 25

English..... 9 00 @ 9 12 1/2

Bar..... 12 @ 12

Pipe and Sheet..... 10 @ 10

Leather.—Duty: sole 35, upper 80 per cent ad val.

Less active but firm.

Oak, (slaughter,) light..... per lb 84 @ 37

do middle..... 41 @ 44

do heavy..... 41 @ 44

do crop..... 40 @ 58

Hemlock, middle R. Grande & B. Ayres..... 34 @ 35

do middle, California..... 34 @ 35

do middle, Orinoco, etc..... 81 1/2 @ 82 1/2

do light, R. Grande & B. Ayres..... 81 @ 82

do light, California..... 30 @ 32

do light, Orinoco, etc..... 28 1/2 @ 30

do heavy, R. Grande & B. Ayres..... 84 @ 85

do heavy, California..... 84 @ 85

do heavy, Orinoco, etc..... 28 @ 30

do good damaged..... 28 @ 30

do poor damaged..... 20 @ 28

do upper, in rough, slaughter..... 23 @ 25

Oak, upper, in rough, slaughter..... 34 @ 35

Lime.—Duty: 10 per cent ad val.

Quiet.

Rockland, common..... per bbl. @ 1 20

do lump..... @ 1 60

Lumber, Woods, Staves, Etc.—Duty, Lumber, 20 per cent ad val.; Staves, 10 per cent ad val.; Rosewood and Cedar, free. Lumber and Timber of all kinds, unmanufactured, product of the British North American Provinces, free.

Good demand, and prices firm.

Spruce, Eastern..... per M feet 18 00 @ 21 00

Red-eye Maple, Logs per sup. feet 8 @ 10

Black Walnut, Logs..... 8 @ 10

Black Walnut, Crotches..... 18 @ 25

Black Walnut, Figured and Banded..... 22 @ 1 25

Yellow Pine Timber..... @ @

White Oak, Logs..... per M feet 70 00 @ 70 00

White Oak, Plank..... 80 00 @ 70 00

White Pine Shipping Boards..... 80 00 @ 70 00

STAVES.—White oak, pipe, extra..... per M. @ 160 00

do pipe, heavy..... @ 130 00

White oak, pipe, light..... @ 110 00

do pipe, culis..... @ 70 00

do hhd., extra..... @ 180 00

do hhd., heavy..... @ 110 00

do hhd., light..... @ 70 00

do hhd., culis..... @ 25 00

do bbl., extra..... @ 90 00

do bbl., light..... @ 35 00

do bbl., culis..... @ 35 00

Red oak, hhd., heavy..... @ 70 00

do hhd., light..... @ 40 00

HEADING—white oak, hhd..... @ 120 00

Mahogany, Cedar, Rosewood.—Duty free.

Mahogany, St. Domingo, crotches, per foot..... 75 @ 1 10

do St. Domingo, ordinary logs..... 17 @ 20

do Port-au-Platt, crotches..... 75 @ 1 00

do Port-au-Platt, logs..... 14 1/2 @ 20

do Nuevitas..... 18 @ 25

do Mansanilla..... 18 @ 25

do Mexican..... 20 @ 25

Honduras (American wood)..... 15 @ 23

Cedar, Nuevitas..... 20 @ 23

do Mansanilla..... 17 @ 20

do Mexican..... 15 @ 17

do Florida..... 1 50 @ 2 00

Rosewood, Rio Janeiro..... 5 @ 8

do Bahia..... 4 @ 6

Molasses.—Duty: 8 cents per gallon.

The market has been less active, and prices are two cents lower.

New Orleans..... per gall. @ 51

Porto Rico..... 70 @ 51

Petroleum—Duty: crude, 20 cents; refined, 40 cents per gallon.

The market has been more active and closes firmer.

Crude, 40 @ 47 gravity	82 1/2 @ 83 1/2
Refined, free	70 @ 72
do in bond	52 1/2 @ 53 1/2
Naptha, refined	45 @ 50
Residium	9 00 @ ..

Plaster Paris—Duty: lump, free; calcined, 20 ¢ cent ad val.

Blue Nova Scotia	12 00 @ ..
White Nova Scotia	12 00 @ 8 60
Calcined, eastern	12 00 @ 2 40
Calcined, city mills	12 00 @ 2 50

Provisions—Duty: cheese and butter, 4 cents; beef and pork, 1 cent; hams, bacon, and lard, 2 cents per lb. Produce of the British North American Provinces, free.

The speculation in Pork has subsided and prices declined; the whole market lower.

Beef, plain mess	9 00 @ 12 00
do mess, extra, (new)	12 00 @ 14 00
do prime mess	nominal.
do India mess	nominal.
Pork, prime mess, (new)	25 00 @ 25 50
do clean, (new)	nominal.
do mess, West'n, (1 year old and new)	27 00 @ 32 00
do prime, West'n, (old and new)	28 00 @ ..
Lard, in bbls	19 00 @ 24
Hams, pickled	21 00 @ 23
do dry salted	20 00 @ 21 1/2
Shoulders, pickled	16 00 @ 17
do dry salted	15 00 @ 16
Beef hams	25 00 @ 30 00

Rice—Duty: cleaned 2 1/2 cents per lb.; paddy 10 cents, and uncleaned 2 cents per lb.

There has been a moderate business, and the market closes firm.

Carolina	10 00 @ 10 75
East India, dressed	9 25 @ 10 00
Fatna, cargo styles	.. @ ..

Salt—Duty: sack, 24 cents per 100 lb; bulk, 18 cents per 100 lb.

Turks Islands	54 @ 56
Cadiz	2 00 @ 2 00
Liverpool, ground	2 00 @ ..
do fine, Ashton's	8 75 @ ..
do fine, Worthington's	8 00 @ ..
do fine, Jeffreys & Darcy's	8 00 @ ..
do fine, Marshall's	8 00 @ ..

Salt-petre—Duty: crude, 2 1/2 cents; refined and partially refined, 3 cents; nitrate soda, 1 cent per lb.

Refined, pure	14 1/2 @ 22
Crude	14 1/2 @ ..
Nitrate soda	5 1/2 @ 6

Seeds—Duty: linseed, 16 cents; hemp, 1 cent per lb; canary, 1 ¢ bush of 60 lb; and grass seeds, 30 ¢ cent ad val.

Remain inactive.

Clover	28 a 26
Timothy, reaped	5 00 a 5 50
Canary	12 00 a 13 50
Linseed, American, clean	23 00 @ ..
do American, rough	22 00 @ 23 00
do Calcutta (at Boston)	3 10 a ..
do Calcutta (at New York)	3 10 a 3 20
do Bombay (at New York)	3 17 a 3 20

Shot—Duty: 2 1/2 cents per lb.

Drop	.. a 14
Buck	.. a 15

Silk—Duty: free. All thrown silk, 35 ¢ cent.

Tastees, No. 1 @ 3	13 50 a 14 00
Tastees, superior, No. 1 @ 2	12 00 a 13 50
do medium, No. 3 @ 4	10 50 a 11 00
Canton, re-reel, No. 1 @ 2	13 25 a 13 50
do usual reel	none.
Japan, superior	13 50 a 14 00
do No. 1 @ 2	11 00 a 12 50
China thrown	17 50 a 21 00

Soap—Duty: 1 cent per lb, and 25 ¢ cent ad val.

Market firm.

Castile (gold)	17 a ..
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Spelter—Duty: in pigs, bars, and plates, \$1 50 per lb.

Small sales at late advance.

Plates, foreign (cash)	10 1/2 a ..
do domestic	9 1/2 a 9 1/2

Spices—Duty: mace, 40 cents; nutmegs, 50; cassia and cloves, 20; pepper and pimento, 15; and ginger root, 5 cents per lb. (All cash.)

There has been more doing, closing firmer.

Cassia, gold	75 @ 77 1/2
do (in bond)	25 1/2 @ 26
Ginger, race and African	19 @ 23
Mace	1 15 @ 1 17 1/2
Nutmegs, No. 1	85 @ 86
Pepper	32 @ 33
do gold (in bond)	64 @ 72
Pimento, Jamaica	24 @ 26
do (in bond)	4 @ 4 1/2
Cloves	39 @ 40

Spirits—Duty: Brandy, first proof, \$8 per gallon, other liquors, \$2 50.

Domestic whisky has been firm and active, closing buoyant.

Brandy, Cognac	4 50 @ 9 00
do Rochelle	4 25 @ 4 60
Rum, St. Croix	3 25 @ ..
Gin, Holland	2 80 @ 3 10

Whiskey, Scotch..... do..... 3 50 @ 4 00

Domestic Liquors—Cash.

Alcohol, 50 and 95 ¢ cent	4 30 @ 4 40
Strandy, gin, and pure spirits	.. @ 2 40
Rum, pure	.. @ 2 35
Whisky..... in bbls	2 16 @ 2 30

Steel—Duty: bars and ingots, valued at 7 cents per lb or under, 2 1/2 cents; over 7 cents and not above 11, 3 cents per lb; over 11 cents, 3 1/2 cents per lb and 10 ¢ cent ad val. (Store prices.)

English, cast (3d & 1st qty)	19 @ 24
do spring (2d & 1st qty)	12 @ 14
do blister (3d & 1st qty)	13 @ 20
do machinery	14 @ 16
German..... (2d & 1st qty)	15 @ 17
American blister	12 @ 14
do cast, hammered	20 @ 22
do cast, rolled	13 @ 16
do spring	12 @ 14
Milan, (in bond)	.. @ ..

Sugar—Duty: on raw or brown sugar, not above No. 12 Dutch standard, 3; on white or clayed, above No. 12 and not above No. 15 Dutch standard, not refined, 3 1/2; above 15 and not over 20, 4; on refined, 5; and on Molado, 2 1/2 cents per lb.

The market has been inactive and drooping, closing one-eighth lower on raws and a quarter lower on refined.

New Orleans	13 @ 16
St. Croix	13 @ 16
Porto Rico	13 @ 16
Cuba, Muscovado	13 @ 16
do fair refining	11 1/2 @ ..
do good refining	12 @ ..
do fair to good grocery	13 @ 14
do box, Nos. 7 @ 10	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
do box, Nos. 11 @ 12	12 @ 13
do box, Nos. 13 @ 15	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
do box, Nos. 16 @ 18	14 1/2 @ 16
do box, Nos. 19 @ 20	16 1/2 @ 17
White	16 1/2 @ 17
Manila	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Brazil, brown	11 @ 11 1/2
Melado	7 @ 9
Stuarts' loaf	.. @ ..
do best crushed	19 1/2 @ ..
do granulated	19 1/2 @ ..
do ground	19 1/2 @ ..
do white—A	18 1/2 @ ..
do yellow—C	17 1/2 @ ..

Sumac—Duty: 10 ¢ cent ad val.

Sicily	110 00 a 175 00
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Tallow—Duty: 1 cent per lb. Product of the British North American Provinces, free.

The market has been active and buoyant; demand mostly for home consumption.

American, prime, country and city

12 1/2 @ 18	..
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Teas—Duty: 25 cents per lb.

The market has been quiet.

Hyson	1 00 @ 1 55
Young Hyson	85 @ 1 70
Gunpowder and Imp	1 10 @ 1 85
Hyson Skin and Twankay	55 @ 85
Japan (uncolored)	95 @ 1 20
Oolong	75 @ 1 50
Souchong and Congou	55 @ 1 50

Tin—Duty: pig, bars, and block, 15 ¢ cent ad val. Plates and sheets andterne plates, 2 1/2 cents per lb.

Market—

Banca..... (gold)	28 1/2 @ ..
Straits..... (gold)	24 @ 27
English..... (gold)	24 1/2 @ 24 1/2
Plates, charcoal I. C.	14 00 @ ..
do I. C. coke	10 50 @ 18 00
Terne, coke	10 00 @ 10 25
do charcoal	14 50 @ ..

Tobacco—Duty: leaf 38 cents per lb; and manufactured, 50 cents per lb.

There has been a better export movement at fall prices; manufactured quiet.

Kentucky

Lugs and low leaf	6 a 9
Medium to good	10 @ 16
Fine to select	18 @ 20
Seed Leaf—	..
Connecticut and N. York, fillers	7 @ 10
do do wrappers	12 @ 15
Pennsylvania and Ohio, fillers	6 @ 7
do do wrappers	10 @ 15
do do running lots	9 @ 11

Foreign—

Havana, wrappers (duty paid)	1 20 @ 2 00
do assorted (duty paid)	1 00 @ 1 50
do fillers (duty paid)	90 @ 1 10
Yara, assorted (duty paid)	80 @ 1 00
Cuba, assorted (duty paid)	70 @ 80
St. Domingo, assorted (in bond)	6 @ 20
Ambelem, Giron, and Carmen (in bond)	6 @ 20

Manufactured—Tax paid.

5's and 7's—best	.. @ ..
do medium	.. @ ..
do common	.. @ ..
10's and 12's—Best	55 @ 62 1/2
do medium	50 @ 55
do common	57 1/2 @ 45
Half pounds, bright—best	.. @ ..
do common	.. @ ..
82's	.. @ ..
Negrohead twist, (Western)	.. @ ..
do (city made)	.. @ ..

Pounds (Western)—extra fine,

bright	1 00 @ 1 05
do fine	90 @ 1 00
Pounds (Western) medium	80 @ 85
do common	65 @ 75

Pounds (Virginia)—extra fine,

bright	.. @ ..
do do fine	.. @ ..
do do medium	.. @ ..
Navy pounds—best	65 @ 70
do medium	60 @ 65
do common	50 @ 60

Whalebone—Duty: foreign fishery, 1 ¢ cent ad val.

Firm, sales at the advance.

South Sea	1 75 @ 1 80
North west coast	1 85 @ 1 90
Ochotsk	1 95 @ 2 00
Arctic	.. @ ..

Wine—Duty: value set over 50 cents per gallon 20 cents per gallon and 25 ¢ cent ad valorem; over 50 and not over 100, 50 cents per gallon and 25 ¢ cent ad valorem; over \$1 per gallon, \$1 per gallon and 25 ¢ cent ad val.

Madeira	5 50 @ 15 00
Sherry	4 00 @ 13 00
Port	3 00 @ 11 00
Burgundy port	1 75 @ 2 40
Lisbon	2 00 @ 2 60
Sicily madeira	1 30 @ 2 00
Red, Spanish and Sicily	1 60 @ 1 90
Marselles madeira	1 75 @ 1 90
do port	1 85 @ 2 00
Malaga, dry (gold)	1 15 @ ..
do sweet (gold)	1 10 @ ..
Claret, low grades (gold)	35 00 @ 50 00
do low grades (gold) dozen	2 75 @ 3 00

Wire—Duty: No. 0 to 18, uncovered, \$2 to \$3 50 per 100 lb, and 15 ¢ cent ad val.

No. 0 to 18	25 ¢ ct. off list.
No. 19 to 36	35 ¢ ct. off list.
Telegraph, No. 7 to 11 Plate	8 ¢ ..

Wool—Duty: costing 12 cents or less per lb, 3 cents per lb; over 12 and not more than 24, 6 cents; over 24 and not over 32, 10, and 10 ¢ cent ad valorem; over 32, 12 cents per lb, and 10 ¢ cent ad valorem; on the skin, 20 ¢ cent ad val. Produce of the British North American Provinces, free.

The auction sales have barely sustained the market for fine well-conditioned wools; ill-conditioned and coarse wools would not sell. Since the sale the market has been quiet.

American, Saxony fleeces	75 @ 77
do full blood Merino	70 @ 73
do 1/2 and 3/4 Merino	68 @ 65
do native and 1/2 Merino	60 @ 62

Extra, pulled

Superfine, pulled	65 @ 67
No. 1, pulled	60 @ 62

California, fine, unwashed

do common, unwashed	25 @ 27
Pervian, unwashed	35 @ 37

Chilian Merino, unwashed

do Merino, unwashed	32 @ 34
Valparaiso, unwashed	27 @ 28

S. American Merino, unwashed

do Merino, unwashed	35 @ 37
do common, washed	25 @ 27

do Entre Rios, washed

do Creole, unwashed	27 @ 30
do Cordova, washed	45 @ 47

Cape Good Hope, unwashed

East India, washed	35 @ 37
African, unwashed	32 @ 35

do washed

Mexican, unwashed	25 @ 27
Texas	Nominal.

Smyrna, unwashed

do washed	42 @ 45
Syrian, unwashed	25 @ 27

Zinc—Duty: pig or block, \$1 50 per 100 lb; sheet

2 1/2 cents per lb	12 1/2 @ 13
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Freights—

There has been very little going forward, except out-

ton, to Liverpool, at 1d by packet, and 1d by steamer,

the steamers for British ports get some cheese at 10s.

To LIVERPOOL:

Cotton	a. d. a. d.
Flour	1 0 @ 1 8
Petroleum	.. @ ..
Heavy goods	7 6 @ 10 00
Oil	10 00 @ 15 00
Corn, bulk and bags	.. @ 4 1/2
Wheat, bulk and bags	.. @ 4 1/2
Beef	.. @ ..
Pork	.. @ ..
Heavy goods	.. @ 17 6
Oil	15 @ 20
Flour	.. @ 2 0
Petroleum	5 00 @ ..
Beef	.. @ 3 6
Pork	.. @ 2 9
Wheat, in ship's bags	.. @ 6
Corn, bulk and bags	.. @ ..

To GLASGOW:

Flour	16 @ ..
Wheat	.. @ ..
Corn, bulk and bags	.. @ ..
Petroleum	.. @ ..
Heavy goods	.. @ 30 00
Oil	20 @ 25 00
Beef	4 @ ..
Pork	3 @ ..

To HAVRE:

Cotton	.. @ ..
Hops	1 @ ..
Beef and pork	.. @ ..
Measurement goods	10 @ ..
Wheat, in shipper's bags	.. @ ..
Flour	.. @ ..
Petroleum	5 @ 6
Lard, tallow, cut meats, etc	.. @ ..
Ashes, pot and pearl	8 00 @ 10 00

To MELBOURNE (Br. ves.)

foot	35 @ ..
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To SYDNEY, N. S. W. (Br. ves.)

foot	37 1/2 @ ..
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To SAN FRANCISCO, by clipper:

Measurement goods	65 @ 70
Heavy goods	.. @ 1 1/2
Coal	.. @ ..

The Railway Monitor.

LA CROSSE RAILROAD.—The U. S. Circuit Court has just concluded a Special Term at Milwaukee, to dispose of the litigation connected with the Eastern Division of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad. The practical results of all the decisions is that the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company will pay to the receiver, on or before September 1, in cash or coupons of the second mortgage the sum of \$126,849, which deducted from the amount required to be paid by the Milwaukee and Minnesota Company to prevent a sale (\$571,130) leaves the sum of \$444,289 to be paid by the latter party on or before September 27. In case of non-payment the sale is to take place six months after granting the order.

The portion of the road covered by the mortgage and affected by this litigation is the line of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad from Milwaukee to Portage, a length of ninety-five miles. The mortgages on this line to F. A. Palmer and the city of Milwaukee, which are prior to the second mortgage, amount to the sum of \$1,200,000: the second mortgage to \$1,571,139, making together the sum of \$2,771,139, all of which is undisputed. In addition to this amount, the following judgments were rendered and docketed prior to the making of the Baine's mortgage, on the closure of which the Milwaukee and Minnesota Company was formed:

Chamberlin's judgment.....	\$729,680 72
Cleveland judgment.....	80,000 00
Mercantile Bank.....	88,000 00
Sebre Howard.....	20,000 00

Making about the sum of..... \$767,689 72

And with interest added on the Chamberlin judgement, over \$100,000, all of which judgments are claimed to be liens on this property prior to the right of the Minnesota Company, and suits are now pending to enforce them.

The examination of these figures shows that the admitted mortgage liens on the property, prior to the Minnesota Company, are over \$29,000 per mile, and the mortgage and judgment liens more than \$40,000 per mile.

With these facts before us, and the further fact that the securities of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Company, a through line with a through business, and entirely free from litigation, are now selling at less than \$20,000 per mile, we leave for conjecture the probability of the payment to prevent a sale being made at all. Should the sale be made the purchaser is probably ready in the person of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Company, over four-fifths of the second mortgage, and all the judgements above named being owned or controlled by the directors of that company.

We conclude therefore that the line will ultimately be re-annexed and used as a second track for the cars of the St. Paul Company.

RAILROAD UNDER THE THAMES.—A pneumatic railroad is to be built under the Thames to connect the London and Southwark sides of the river. Piers will be built up within caissons sunk below the bed of the river till they reach within a few feet of the river bed. Upon these will be laid the iron tubes which will form the passageway of the road. These tubes will be laid upon the masonry in concrete. The carriages will be impelled by the atmosphere working directly upon them instead of a piston, the carriages having a closely fitting collar or frame-work of the sectional area of the tunnel, which answers the same purpose as a piston.

ALLEGHANY VALLEY RAILROAD.—The extension of this line northward is now being built from Kittanning to Orrsville, ten miles, and has been located thence to the mouth of the Red Bank, a further distance of ten miles. At this point it reaches the oil and iron business centre of the Clarion and Red Bank as well as for the Brady's Bend Iron Works. The vicinity for miles around is full of mineral, and is also a rich agricultural country, which will be rapidly developed by this accession of railroad facilities. Branch railroads are projected from Red Bank to Clarion and Brokville. The main line further northward ought to be at once pressed forward to its completion at the Erie Railway.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—The report of this Company for the year ending April 30, 1865, was given in our last number, and erroneously headed "Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad."

NEW ROUTE TO WASHINGTON.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, which obtained a charter for a road from Wash-

ington City to Point of Rocks, has a competent force of engineers at work making the actual survey for this road, a preliminary survey having been completed some time ago; and it is probable that before the season closes the work of construction will have been commenced. The route will be from Point of Rocks, passing between Sugar Loaf Mountain and the Potomac; thence south of the base of Parr's Ridge to a point east of Rockville, and down the valley of the Sligo to the District of Columbia line.

EAST NEW YORK AND JAMAICA HORSE RAILROAD.—The work on this line has been commenced, and it is proposed to have it completed and in use as far as the Union Course about September 1. The further extension of the road to Jamaica depends on the subscription being liberally aided by the villages thereof.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—The extension of this road from Hackettstown to Phillipsburg on the Delaware is being vigorously prosecuted, and will probably be completed in time for the winter coal trade. This extension will connect it with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the Lehigh Canal Company's Railroad, now in course of construction and nearly completed, and with the East Pennsylvania Railroad, which is proposed to be extended from its present terminus at Allentown to Easton, opposite Phillipsburg. These roads will supply the Morris and Essex immediately on its completion, with an immense tonnage for transportation, and it must become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh and Eastern Schuylkill regions, and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago and the West generally, via the Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads. The Company is now using the remaining \$1,000,000 of its mortgage bonds. These bonds are secured upon the main road completed and in the course of completion, from Hoboken on the Hudson, to Phillipsburg on the Delaware, and upon the branch from Danville to Newark, including all rights, real estate, rolling stock and other property of the company, and form a first-class security.

MOUNTAIN RAILROADS.—Pending the completion of the tunnel of seven and a half miles through Mont Cenis, and which, as more than four and a half miles remain to be pierced, will yet require seven or eight years, the Messrs. Brassey have taken steps towards the construction of a railway over the mountain to supply the break of 47 miles now existing between St. Michel and Susa in the line of communication between France and Italy. An experimental line has been already constructed on the French side between Lanslebourg and the summit, a distance of a mile and a quarter. Captain Tyler reports officially to the British Board of Trade that this experimental line possesses a mean gradient of one in thirteen and a maximum one of one in twelve. It passes round a sharp corner, joining two of the zigzags of ascent on a curve with about two chains radius, and was purposely constructed on the most difficult portion of the route. Horizontal driving wheels act on a middle rail. The importance of these results to the future of railway construction in mountainous countries can, therefore, be hardly over-estimated. Captain Tyler believes that the rail will be safer than the common road.

ITALIAN ROADS.—A meeting of the shareholders of the Roman railways has been held within the last few days. The report presented stated that the length of lines actually ceded to the company is 1,288 miles, and 182 additional miles are to be ceded. The Company will thus possess the lines from Nice to Naples, which serve Genoa, Florence, Civita-Vecchia, Rome, and other important towns. The length now opened for traffic is 750 miles, and 187 miles are ready to be opened. The total expense of all the lines is estimated at 554,000,000f French money, and of it 406,000,000f have already been disbursed. The Italian Government has contributed either in works or in subventions 93,000,000f, but the company is to pay back half of it, not, however, until the gross receipts shall exceed 32,000f per kilometre. Until this sum be obtained the Government is to make the company an annual subvention, varying according to the amount of receipts. By means of it, the shareholders will, it is calculated, get 20f per share, if the receipts be only 12,500f the kilometre, and 135f if they rise to 20,000f. The meeting, on the proposition of the directors, authorised the issue of 200,000 bonds, which it was stated will suffice to provide for the outlay of 1865 and 1866. The bonds are to be issued on the best terms that can be got, are to bear 15f interest, and to be reimbursed at 500f.

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstand- ing.	INTEREST.			MARKET.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstand- ing.	INTEREST.			MARKET.	
		Rate.	Payable.	Principal payable.	Bid.	Ask'd			Rate.	Payable.	Principal payable.	Bid.	Ask'd
Railroad:							Railroad:						
Atlantic and Great Western:							Des Moines Valley:						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Pa.)	\$2,500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1879			Mortgage Bonds	\$1,740,000	8	Feb. & Aug.	1872		
2d do do do	2,000,000	7	do	1882			Income Bonds	348,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1874		
Eastern Coal Fields Branch, do	400,000	7	do	1882			Detroit and Milwaukee:						
1st Mortgage, sinking fu	1,000,000	7	do	1879			1st Mortgage, convertible	2,500,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
2d do do do	777,500	7	do	1881			2d do do do	1,000,000	8	do	1884		
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Ohio)	4,000,000	7	do	1876			Detroit, Monroe and Toledo:						
2d do do do	6,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1883			1st Mortgage	34,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1876		
Atlantic and St. Lawrence:							Dubuque and Sioux City:						
Dollar Bonds	988,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1866			1st Mortgage, 1st section	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1863		
Sterling Bonds	484,000	6	May & Nov.	1878			1st do 2d section	600,000	7	do	1894		
Baltimore and Ohio:							Eastern (Mass.):						
Mortgage (S. F.) of 1834	1,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1867	98	100%	Mortgage, convertible	590,000	5	Jan. & July	1872		
do do 1855	1,138,500	5	Jan. & July	1875	98%		do do do	672,600	6	Feb. & Aug.	1874		
do do 1850	700,000	5	do	1880	99		East Pennsylvania:						
do do 1853	2,500,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1885	101		Sinking Fund Bonds	598,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1888		
Bellefontaine Line:							Elmira and Williamsport:						
1st Mortgage (B. & L.) convertible	368,000	7	Jan. & July	1866			1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1873	99	100
1st do do extended	422,000	7	do	70-79			Erle Railway:						
2d do do do	116,000	7	do	1870			1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1868	101%	
1st do (P. & C.)	650,000	7	do	1870			2d do convertible	4,000,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1879	103	
2d do do do	347,000	7	do	1870			3d do do do	6,000,000	6	do	1883	100%	
Belvidere Delaware:							4th do do do	2,694,600	7	April & Oct	1880	95%	98
1st Mort. (guar. C. and A.)	1,000,000	6	J'ne & Dec.	1867			5th do do do	1,002,500	7	June & Dec	1888	95	95
2d Mort. do do	500,000	6	M'ch & Sep	1885			Erle and Northeast:						
3d Mort. do do	589,500	6	Feb. & Aug.	1877			Mortgage	149,000	7	Jan. & July	1870		
Blossburg and Corning:							Galena and Chicago Union:						
Mortgage Bonds	150,000	6	May & Nov.	1871			1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,981,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1882	102	103
Boston, Concord and Montreal:							2d do do do	1,326,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	100	
1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1865	99		Grand Junction:						
1st do do do	300,000	6	do	1865			Mortgage	927,000	6	Jan. & July	1870		
2d do do do	250,000	7	Jan. & July	1870			Great Western (Ill.):						
3d do do do	100,000	6	do	1870			1st Mortgage West. Division	1,000,000	10	April & Oct	1868		
Sinking Fund Bonds	200,000	6	do	1889			do East do do	1,850,000	7	Jan. & July	1865		
Boston and Lowell:							Hannibal and St. Joseph:						
Mortgage Bonds	400,000	6	do	1873	93	95	Land Grant Mortgage	3,344,000	7	April & Oct	1881	93	
Buffalo, New York and Erie:							Convertible Bonds	822,000	7	Jan. & July	1883		
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1877	93	96	Harrisburg and Lancaster:						
2d Mortgage	426,714	7	May & Nov.	1872			New Dollar Bonds	661,000	6	do	1888		
Buffalo and State Line:							Hartford and New Haven:						
1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1866			1st Mortgage	927,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1883		
Income do do	200,000	7	Jan. & July	69-72			Hartford, Providence and Fishkill:						
Camden and Amboy:							1st Mortgage	1,037,500	7	Jan. & July	1876		
Sterling Loan	3,061,458	6	Ap'l & Oct.	67-75			2d do sinking fund	1,000,000	6	do	1876		
Dollar Loans	1,700,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1883			Housatonic:						
Dollar Loan	867,000	6	May & Nov.	1889			1st Mortgage	191,000	6	do	1877		
Consolidated (\$5,000,000) Loan	4,269,400	6	J'ne & Dec.	1893	99	100	Hudson River:						
Camden and Atlantic:							1st Mortgage	3,890,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1870	100%	
1st Mortgage	1,035,275	7	Feb. & Aug.	1873			1st do do do	110,000	6	do	1869		
Catawissa:							2d do do do	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1885		
1st Mortgage	141,000	7	do	1882			3d do do do	1,840,000	7	May & Nov.	1877		
Central of New Jersey:							Convertible	1,002,000	7	do	1867		
1st Mortgage	1,400,000	7	do	65-70	102		Huntington and Broad Top:						
2d do do do	600,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	104		1st Mortgage	500,000	6	do	1870		
Central Ohio:							2d do do do	500,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1875		
1st Mortgage W. Div.	450,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1890	90	93	Illinois Central:						
1st do E. Div.	800,000	7	May & Nov.	1890			1st Mortgage, convertible	7,975,500	7	April & Oct	1875		
2d do do do	800,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1865			1st do do do	2,896,500	6	do	1875		
3d do do do	950,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1882			Redemption bonds	2,086,000	6	do	1890		
4th do do do	1,365,800	7	Jan. & July	1876	59		Indiana Central:						
Income do do	1,192,320	7	do	57-62	57		1st Mortgage, convertible	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1866		
Cheshire:							2d do do do	364,000	10	do	1870		
Mortgage Bonds	600,000	6	do	95-80	90		Indianapolis and Cincinnati:						
Chicago and Alton:							1st Mortgage	500,000	7	do	1866		
1st Mortgage (Skg Fund), pref.	554,000	7	May & Nov.	1877	97	97	2d do do do	400,000	7	do	1862		
1st do do do	2,400,000	7	Jan. & July	1892	95	98	Real Estate Mortgage	200,000	7	do	1858		
2d do do do	1,100,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1882	86	88	Indianapolis and Madison:						
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy:							1st Mortgage	685,000	7	May & Nov.	1881		
Trust Mortgage (S. F.) convert.	467,000	8	Jan. & July	1883	106%		Jeffersonville:						
do do do do	3,167,000	8	do	1883			1st Mortgage	187,000	7	M'ch & Sept	1861		
Bonds, (dated Sept. 20, 1860)	680,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1890			2d do do do	392,000	7	April & Oct	1873		
Chicago and Great Eastern:							Joliet and Chicago:						
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1894			1st Mortgage, sinking fund	500,000	8	do	1883		
Chicago and Milwaukee:							Kennebec and Portland:						
1st Mortgage (consolidated)	2,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1868	92		1st Mortgage	500,000	6	do	1870		
Chicago and Northwestern:							2d do do do	230,000	6	do	1861		
Preferred Sinking Fund	1,250,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1885	95		3d do do do	250,000	6	do	1862		
1st Mortgage	3,600,000	7	do	1885	81%		La Crosse and Milwaukee:						
Interest Bonds	756,000	7	May & Nov.	1863	84		1st Mortgage, Eastern Division	903,000	7	May & Nov.	1872		
2d Mortgage	2,000,000	6	do	1890			2d do do do	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1869		
Extension Bonds	484,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1865			Lehigh Valley:						
Chicago and Rock Island:							1st Mortgage	1,465,000	6	May & Nov.	1873	94	95%
1st Mortgage	1,397,000	7	Jan. & July	1870	100%		Little Miami:						
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton:							1st Mortgage	1,300,000	6	do	1883		
1st Mortgage	379,000	7	do	1867			Little Schuylkill:						
2d do do do	1,249,000	7	May & Nov.	1880			1st Mortgage, sinking fund	960,000	7	April & Oct	1877		
Cincinnati and Zanesville:							Long Island:						
1st Mortgage	1,300,000	7	do	1893			Mortgage	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1870	86	87%
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati:							Extension Bonds	225,000	7	May & Nov.	1890		
1st Mortgage	510,000	7	Jan. & July	1890			Louisville and Nashville:						
Cleveland and Mahoning:							1st Mortgage	1,504,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1883		
1st Mortgage	850,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1873			1st Lebanon Branch Mortgage	41,000	7	do	18—		
2d do do do	244,300	7	M'ch & Sep	1864			2d do do do	300,567	7	do	18—		
3d do do do	648,300	8	do	1875			Marietta and Cincinnati:						
Cleveland, Painesville and Ashland:							1st Mortgage, dollar	1,691,293	7	do	1892	83	85
Dividend Bonds	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1880			1st do sterling	1,000,000	7	do	1892		
Sunbury and Erie Bonds	500,000	7	do	1878			Michigan Central:						
Cleveland and Pittsburg:							Sterling	467,489	6	Jan. & July	1872		111
2d Mortgage	1,189,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1873			do convertible	500,000	8	M'ch & Sep	1869		
3d do do do	1,166,000	7	do	1875			Dollar, do do	2,230,500	8	do	1869		
4th do do do	1,059,028	6	do	1892	70		Sink Fund, do do	215,000	8	April & Oct	1882		110
Cleveland and Toledo:							Michigan South. & North.						

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST (continued).

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd
Railroad:													
New Haven and Northampton:							Second Avenue:						
1st do	\$500,000	7	Jan. & July	1869			1st Mortgage	500,000	7	June & Dec	1867		
1st do (Hamp. and Hamp.)	103,000	6	do	1873			Shamokin Valley and Pottsville:						
New Jersey:							1st Mortgage	700,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1872		
Ferry Bonds of 1853	485,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1873			Staten Island:						
New London Northern:							1st Mortgage	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1871		
1st Mortgage	51,000	7	Jan. & July	1871			Syracuse, Binghamton and New York:						
New York Central:							1st Mortgage	1,400,000	7	April & Oct	1876		
Premium Sinking Fund Bonds	6,917,598	6	May & Nov	1883	94	94	Terre Haute and Richmond:						
Bonds of October, 1863 (renewal)	2,925,000	6	June & Dec	1887			1st Mortgage, convertible	94,000	7	Mch & Sept	1866		
Real Estate Bonds	165,000	6	May & Nov	1883	87		Third Avenue (N. Y.):						
Subscrip. Bonds (assumed stocks)	663,000	6	do	1883	89		1st Mortgage	340,000	7	Jan. & July	1870		
Sink. Fund B'ds (assumed debts)	1,398,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1876	103		Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw:						
Bonds of August, 1859, convert.	604,000	7	do	1876	100 1/2	102 1/2	1st Mortgage	1,391,000	7	June & Dec	1885		
New York and Harlem:							Toledo and Wabash:						
1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov	1872	101	102	1st Mort. (Toledo & Wabash)	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1865		
Consolidated Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1893			1st do (L. E., Wab. & St. Lo.)	2,500,000	7	do	1865		
3d Mortgage	1,000,000	7	do	1868	95		3d do (Toledo and Wabash)	1,000,000	7	May & Nov	1875		
New York and New Haven:							2d do (Wabash and Western)	1,500,000	7	do	1875		
Plain Bonds	912,000	7	June & Dec	1866			Sinking Fund Bonds	152,355	7	do	1865		
Mortgage Bonds	1,088,000	6	April & Oct	1875			Equipment bonds	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1874	60	
New York, Providence and Boston:							Troy and Boston:						
1st Mortgage	232,000	6	Feb. & Aug	73-78			Mortgage Bonds	600,000	7	May & Nov	1875		
Northern Central:							do do	650,000	7	do	1883		
Sinking Fund Bonds	2,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1885	86 1/2	87 1/2	Troy Union:						
York and Cumberland Guar. Bonds	500,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1877			Mortgage Bonds	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1863		
Balt. and Susq. S'k'g Fund Bonds	150,000	6	do	1866			do do	180,000	6	do	1867		
Northern New Hampshire:							Union Pacific:						
Plain Bonds	220,700	6	April & Oct	1874			1st Mort. (conv. into U. S. 6s, 30 yr.)		6	Jan. & July	1895		
Northern (Ogdensburg):							Land Grant Mortgage		7	April & Oct			
1st Mortgage	1,494,900	7	April & Oct	1859	81	82	Vermont Central:						
2d do	3,077,000	7	do	1861			1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	May & Nov	1861	75	
North Pennsylvania:							2d do	1,135,000	7	Jan. & July	1867	72	
Mortgage Bonds	2,500,000	6	April & Oct	1875	84 1/2	85	Vermont and Massachusetts:						
Chattel Mortgage	360,000	10	do	1887	108	108	1st Mortgage	990,525	6	Jan. & July	1865	92	
North-Western Virginia:							Warren:						
1st Mortgage (guar. by Baltimore)	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1873		97	1st Mortgage (guaranteed)	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1875		
2d do (guar. by B. & O. RR)	1,000,000	6	do	1873	95		Westchester and Philadelphia:						
3d do (do do do do)	500,000	6	do	1885	98		1st Mortgage (convert.) Coupon	399,300	7	Jan. & July	1873		
3d do (not guaranteed)	500,000	6	do	1885			2d do, registered	554,908	8	April & Oct	1878		
Norwich and Worcester:							Western (Mass.):						
General Mortgage	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1874			Sterling (\$289,900) Bonds	4,319,520	5	April & Oct	68-71		
Steamboat Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870			do do	850,000	6	do	1875	96 1/2	
Ohio and Mississippi:							Albany and W. Stockbridge Bonds	1,000,000	6	Jan. & July	66-76		
1st Mortgage (East. Div.)	2,050,000	7	Jan. & July	1872	72	80	Hudson and Boston Mortgage	150,000	6	June & Dec	D m'd		
1st do (West. Div.)	850,000	7	do	1875	72	80	Western Maryland:						
2d do (do do)	750,000	7	do	1870			1st Mortgage	596,000	6	Jan. & July	1890	86 1/2	
Owego and Syracuse:							1st do, guaranteed	200,000	6	do	1890	96	
1st Mortgage	311,500	7	Jan. & July	70-80			Worcester and Nashua:						
Pacific:							1st Mortgage	76,000	6	May & Nov	65-67		
Mortgage, guar. by Mo	7,000,000	6	Jan. & July	72-87	80		York & Cumberland (North. Cent.):						
Panama:							1st Mortgage	175,000	6	May & Nov	1870		
1st Mortgage, sterling	416,000	7	April & Oct	1870			2d do	25,000	6	Jan. & July	1871		
1st do	346,000	7	do	1875			Guaranteed (Baltimore) Bonds	500,000	6	do	1877	87	
2d do do	1,150,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1872									
Peninsula:													
1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Mch & Sept	1884									
Pennsylvania:													
1st Mortgage	4,980,000	6	Jan. & July	1880	104	108							
2d do	2,621,000	6	April & Oct	1875	100	101							
2d do, sterling	2,283,840	6	do	1875									
Philadelphia and Baltimore Central:													
1st Mortgage	575,000	7	Jan. & July	1876									
Philadelphia and Erie:													
1st Mortgage (Sunbury & Erie)	1,000,000	7	April & Oct	1877	97								
1st do (general)	3,500,000	6	Jan. & July	75-78	93	95							
Philad., Germant. & Norristown:													
Consolidated Loan	119,800	6	Jan. & July	1865									
Convertible Loan	292,500	6	do	1885									
Philadelphia and Reading:													
Sterling Bonds of 1836	408,000	5	Jan. & July	1867									
do do	182,400	5	do	1880									
Dollar Bonds of 1849	2,586,600	6	April & Oct	1870	93	94							
do do 1861	106,000	6	Jan. & July	1871									
do do 1843-4-8-9	1,521,000	6	do	1880									
Sterling Bonds of 1843	976,800	6	do	1880									
Dollar Bonds, convertible	564,000	6	do	1886									
Lebanon Valley Bonds, convertible	60,000	7	do	1886									
Philadelphia and Trenton:													
1st Mortgage	258,000	6	May & Nov	1868									
Philad., Wilmington, & Baltimore:													
Mortgage Loan	612,000	6	Jan. & July	1884									
Pittsburg and Connellsville:													
1st Mort. (Turtle Cr. Div.)	400,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1889									
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago:													
1st Mortgage	5,300,000	7	Semi an'ally	1912	100	103							
2d do	5,160,000	7	do	1912	96								
3d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	1912	85								
Pittsburg and Steubenville:													
1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1881									
2d do	500,000	7	do	1881									
Racine and Mississippi:													
1st Mortgage (Eastern Div.)	680,000	8	Jan. & July	1875									
1st do (Western Div.)	758,000	8	do	1875									
Reading and Columbia:													
1st Mortgage	800,000	7	Mch & Sept	1879									
Raritan and Delaware Bay:													
1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,000,000	7	Mch & Sept	1888									
2d do	250,000	7	do	1888									
Convertible Bonds	140,000	7	do	1876									
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg:													
1st Mortgage (Potsdam & Watert.)	800,000	7	Jun. & Dec.	1874									
2d do (do do)	200,000	7	do	1862									
1st do (Watertown & Rome)	123,000	7	Mch & Sept	1871									
2d do (do do)	800,000	7	do	1880									
Rutland and Burlington:													
1st Mortgage	1,800,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1863									
2d do	937,500	7	do	1863	18 1/2								
3d do	440,000	7	do	1863									
Sacramento Valley:													
1st Mortgage	400,000	10	Jan. & July	1875									
2d do	329,000	10	Feb. & Aug	1881									
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute:													
1st Mortgage	2,200,000	7	Semi an'ally	1894									

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.					COMPANIES.				
Stock out- standing.	Dividend.	Periods.	Last p'd.	Market.	Stock out- standing.	Dividend.	Periods.	Last p'd.	Market.
Railroad.									
Albany and Susquehanna	100	1,347,192			New York and Boston Air Line	100	788,047		
Alleghany Valley	50	1,947,000			New York Central	100	34,886,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 3
Alton and St. Louis	100	800,000	Quarterly.	Aug. 1 1/2	New York and Harlem	50	5,085,000		
Atlantic & Great Western, N. Y.	100	919,153			do preferred	50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July 4
do do Pa.	100	2,500,000			Niagara Bridge & Canandaigua	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July 3
do do Ohio	100	5,000,000			New York and New Haven	100	2,980,839	Quarterly.	July 4
Baltimore and Ohio	100	13,188,902	April and Oct.	Apr. 4	New York Providence & Boston	100	1,508,000	Quarterly.	July 3
Boston and Washington Branch	100	1,630,000	April and Oct.	Apr. 5	Ninth Avenue	100	795,360		
Bellefontaine Line	100	4,434,250	Jan. and July	July 3	Northern of New Hampshire	100	3,068,400	June and Dec.	June 3
Belvidere, Delaware	100	997,112			Northern Central	50	3,344,300	Quarterly.	July 2
Berkshire	100	600,000	Quarterly.	July 1 1/2	North Pennsylvania	50	3,150,150		
Blossburg and Corning	50	250,000	June & Dec.	June 2 1/2	Norwich and Worcester	100	2,388,600	Jan. and July	July 4
Boston, Hartford and Erie	100	8,500,000			Ohio and Mississippi	100	21,250,000		
Boston and Lowell	500	1,830,000	June & Dec.	June 3 1/2	do preferred	100	2,979,000	Jan. and July	July 3 1/2
Boston and Maine	100	4,076,974	Jan. and July	July 4	Old Colony and Newport	100	3,609,600	Jan. and July	July 4
Boston and Providence	100	3,160,000	Jan. and July	July 5	Orange and Alexandria	100	2,063,653		
Boston and Worcester	100	4,500,000	Jan. and July	July 4 1/2	Oswego and Syracuse	50	482,400	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 4
Brooklyn Central	100	492,150			Panama	100	5,000,000	Quarterly.	July 5
Brooklyn City	10	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	Penninsula	100			
Brooklyn City and Newtown	100	366,000			Pennsylvania	50	30,000,000	May and Nov.	May 5
Buffalo, New York, and Erie	100	850,000	Jan. and July	July 3 1/2	Philadelphia and Baltimore	100	218,100		
Buffalo and State Line	100	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 5	Philadelphia and Erie	50	5,013,054		
Burlington and Missouri River	100	1,000,000			Philadelphia and Reading	50	30,072,325	Mar. and Nov.	Mar. 1
Camden and Amboy	100	6,472,400	Jan. and July	July 5	Phila., Germantown & Norristown	50	1,328,100	Apr. and Oct.	Apr. 4
Camden and Atlantic	100	441,443			Phila., Wilmington & Baltimore	50	8,657,300	Apr. and Oct.	Apr. 5
do do preferred	100	620,800			Pittsburg and Connellsville	50	1,770,414		
Cape Cod	60	681,625	Jan. and July	July 3 1/2	Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	100	8,181,136	Quarterly.	July 2 1/2
Catawissa	50	1,150,000			Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July 4
do preferred	50	2,300,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	Providence and Worcester	100	1,700,000	Jan. and July	July 4 1/2
Central of New Jersey	100	5,600,000	Quarterly.	July 2 1/2	Racine and Mississippi	100			
Central Ohio	50	300,000			Raritan and Delaware Bay	100	2,390,700		
Cheshire (preferred)	50	2,083,925			Reading and Columbia	50	501,890		
Chester Valley	50	871,900			Rensselaer and Saratoga	50	800,000		
Chicago and Alton	100	1,783,100	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	100	1,774,175	Jan. and July	July 5
do preferred	100	2,425,300	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	Rutland and Burlington	100	2,233,376		
Chicago Burlington and Quincy	100	8,376,510	May & Nov.	May 6	St. Louis, Alton, & Terre Haute	100	2,200,000		
Chicago and Great Eastern	100	1,000,000			do do pref.	100	1,700,000	Annually.	May 7
Chicago Iowa and Nebraska	100	2,250,000			Sandusky, Dayton, and Cincin.	100	2,956,590		
Chicago and Milwaukee	100	11,990,530			do do preferred	100	304,297	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. 3
Chicago and Northwestern	100	8,435,500	June & Dec.	June 3 1/2	Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark	100	862,571		
Chicago and Rock Island	100	6,000,000	April and Oct.	Apr. 5	Schenckville Valley	50	576,000		
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line	100	1,106,125			Second Avenue (N. Y.)	100	650,000	Apr. and Oct.	April 1
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton	100	3,000,000	May and Nov.	May 4	Shamokin Valley & Pottsville	50	869,450		
Cincinnati and Zanesville	100	2,000,000			Sixth Avenue (N. Y.)	100	750,000	Quarterly.	
Cleveland, Columbus, & Cin.	100	6,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5	Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y.	100	1,200,130		
Cleveland, Painesville & Ashta.	100	4,000,000	Jan. and July	July 5	Terre Haute and Richmond	50	1,900,150	Jan. and July	July 6
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	50	4,266,987	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5	Third Avenue (N. Y.)	100	1,170,000	Quarterly.	July 3
Cleveland and Toledo	50	4,654,800	April and Oct.	Apr. 5	Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw	100	1,700,000		
Columbus & Indianapolis Cent.	100	1,490,800	Jan. and July	July 5	do do 1st pref.	100	1,700,000		
Columbus and Xenia	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July 3 1/2	do do 2d pref.	100	1,000,000		
Concord and Portsmouth	100	250,000	Jan. and July	July 3 1/2	Toledo and Wabash	50	2,442,350	June and Dec.	June 3
Coney Island and Brooklyn	100	392,900			do do preferred	50	984,700	June and Dec.	June 3 1/2
Connecticut and Passumpsic	100	1,235,300	Jan. and July	July 3	Tioga	100	125,000	June and Dec.	June 3 1/2
do do pref.	100	1,591,100	Jan. and July	July 4	Troy and Boston	100	607,111		
Connecticut River	100	1,582,169			Troy and Greenbush	100	274,400	June and Dec.	June 3
Covington and Lexington	100	2,316,705			Trica and Black River	100	811,560		
Dayton and Michigan	100	2,316,705			Vermont and Canada	100	2,250,000	June and Dec.	June 4
Delaware	50	406,132	Jan. and July	July 3	Vermont and Massachusetts	110	2,214,225		
Delaware, Lacka., & Western	100	6,892,950	Jan. and July	July 10	Warren	100	1,408,300	Jan. and July	July 3
Des Moines Valley	100	1,550,000			Westchester and Philadelphia	50	684,036		
Detroit and Milwaukee	100	952,350			Western (Mass.)	100	8,665,000	Jan. and July	July 4
do do pref.	100	1,982,180			Worcester and Nashua	50	1,141,000	Jan. and July	July 3
Dubuque and Sioux City	100	1,751,577			Wrightsville, York & Gettysburg	50	317,050	Jan. and July	July 1
do do pref.	100	1,982,180			Canal.				
Eastern (Mass.)	100	3,155,000	Jan. and July	July 3	Chesapeake and Delaware	25	1,343,563		
Eighth Avenue, N. Y.	100	1,000,000	Quarterly.	July 3	Chesapeake and Ohio	25	8,228,595		
Elmira, Jefferson, & Canadagau	100	500,000			Delaware Division	50	1,633,350	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. 1
Elmira and Williamsport	50	500,000	Mar. and Nov.	Mar. 2 1/2	Delaware and Hudson	100	10,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 10
do do pref.	50	500,000	Mar. and Nov.	Mar. 3 1/2	Delaware Junction (Pa.)	100	398,910		
Erie	100	16,400,100	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 4	Delaware and Raritan	100		Jan. and July	July 5
do preferred	100	8,535,700	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	Lancaster and Susquehanna	50	800,000		
Erie and Northeast	50	400,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 5	Lehigh Navigation	50	4,382,950	Jan. and July	July 5
Erie and Pittsburgh	50	256,500			Monongahela Navigation	50	726,800		
Fitchburg	100	3,540,000	Jan. and July	July 3	Morris (consolidated)	100	1,025,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 4
Hannibal and St. Joseph	100	1,900,000			do preferred	100	1,175,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5
do do pref.	100	5,253,896			North Branch	50	128,086		
Hartford and New Haven	100	2,350,000	Quarterly.	July 3	Schuylkill Navigation (consol.)	50	1,908,207		
Houseton	100	820,000			do preferred	50	2,888,805		
do preferred	100	1,180,000	Jan. and July	July 4	Susquehanna and Tide-Water	50	2,050,070		
Hudson River	100	6,318,042	April and Oct.	Apr. 5	Union	50	2,750,000		
Huntingdon and Broad Top	50	617,500			do preferred	50			
do do pref.	50	190,750	Jan. and July	July 3 1/2	West Branch and Susquehanna	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July 5
Illinois Central	100	22,888,900	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5 1/2 108	Wyoming Valley	50	700,000	Quarterly.	June 4
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	50	1,689,900	April and Oct.	Apr. 4	Miscellaneous.				
Indianapolis and Madison	100	412,000	Jan. and July	July 3	American Coal	25	1,500,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 4
do do pref.	100	407,900	Jan. and July	July 4	American Telegraph	100			
Jeffersonville	50	1,015,907			Ashburton Coal	50	2,500,000		
Joliet and Chicago	100	1,500,000	Quarterly.	Aug. 1 1/2	Atlantic Mail	100	4,000,000	Quarterly.	July 25
Kennebec and Portland	100	1,287,779			Brunswick City	100			
Lackawanna and Bloomsburg	50	335,000			Bucks County Lead	5	200,000		
do do pref.	50	500,000			Brooklyn Gas	100	2,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 1
Lehigh Valley	50	6,627,050	Quarterly.	July 2 1/2	Canada Copper	5	500,000		
Lexington and Frankfort	50	516,573			Canton Improvement	100	5,000,000		
Little Miami	50	2,981,267	Jan. and July	July 5	Cary Improvement	100	600,000		
Little Schuylkill	50	2,646,100	Jan. and July	July 3	Central American Trans.	100	3,214,300		
Long Island	50	1,852,715	Quarterly.	Aug. 2	Central Coal	100	2,000,000		
Louisville and Frankfort	50	1,139,594			Citizens (Brooklyn) Gas	20	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July 1
Louisville and Nashville	100	5,935,834	May and Nov.	May 4	Consolidated Coal, Md.	100	6,000,000		
Louisville, New Albany & Chic.	100	2,800,000			Cumberland Coal, preferred	100	5,000,000		
McGregor Western	100				Farmers Loan and Trust	25	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July 4
Maine Central	100	1,050,860			Harlem Gas	50	644,000		
do do 1st pref.	50	2,022,484	Mar. and Sep.	Mar. 3 1/2	Hampshire and Baltimore Coal	100	500,000		
do do 2d pref.	50	6,205,404	Mar. and Sep.	Mar. 3 1/2	International Coal	50	1,000,000		
Manchester and Lawrence	100	3,819,771	Jan. and July	July 3 1/2	Jersey City and Hoboken Gas	20	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July 1
Michigan Central	100	6,315,906	Jan. and July	July 4	Manhattan Gas	50	4,000,000	Jan. and July	July 1
Michigan Southern and N. Ind.	100	7,539,600			Mariposa Gold	100	12,000,000		
do do guaran.	100	2,183,600			Metropolitan Gas	100	2,800,000		
Milwaukee and Prairie Du Chien	100	2,988,073	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 4	Minnesota	50	1,000,000		
do do 1st pref.	100	2,414,500	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 4	New Jersey Consolidated	10	1,000,000		
do do 2d pref.	100	1,014,000	June and Dec.	June 3 1/2	New Jersey Zinc	100	1,300,000		
Milwaukee and St. Paul	100	2,400,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	New York Gas Light	50	1,000,000	May and Nov.	May 1
Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven	50	3,700,000	Jan. and July	July 4	New York Life and Trust	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5
Mississippi and Missouri	100	3,452,300			Nicaragua Transit	100	1,000,000		
Missis and Essex	50	3,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 4 1/2	Pacific Mail	100	4,000,000	Quarterly.	July 5
Nashua>									

Insurance and Mining Journal.

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Amount outstand- ing.	Periods.	DIVIDEND. Last paid.	MARKET.	
				Bid.	Last sale.
Adriatic.....	25	\$200,000 Jan. and July.	July.....5	85	85
Albany.....	50	200,000 do	July 3% & 50 a.	93 1/2	94 1/2
Albany City.....	100	200,000	July 3% & 50 a.	125	135
American.....	50	200,000 Jan. and July.	July.....5	101	101
American Exchange.....	100	200,000 March and Sep.	March.....5	87 1/2	87 1/2
Arctic.....	50	500,000 Jan. and July.	July.....5	100	100
Astor.....	25	250,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....5	130	130
Atlantic (Brooklyn).....	50	200,000 March and Sep.	March.....5	100	100
Baltic.....	25	200,000 May and Nov.	May.....5	104	107
Beekman.....	25	200,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....5	100	100
Bowery.....	25	200,000 June and Dec.	June.....5	100	100
Brevoort.....	50	100,000 Jan. and July.	July.....5	72 1/2	72 1/2
Broadway.....	25	200,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....5	135	135
Brooklyn (L. I.).....	17	153,000 do	Aug.....10	210	210
Capital City (Albany).....	100	150,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....4	76	76
Central Park.....	100	200,000 Jan. and July.	July.....10	219	230
Citizens'.....	20	210,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....4	126	126
City.....	70	250,000 Jan. and July.	July.....5	105	98
Clinton.....	100	3,500,000 do	July.....5	95	102
Columbia.....	100	200,000 do	July.....5	105	105
Commerce.....	100	200,000 Jan. and July.	July.....5	120	130
Commerce (Albany).....	50	250,000 April and Oct.	April.....5	80	88 1/2
Commercial.....	100	500,000 Jan. and July.	July.....7	171 1/2	171 1/2
Commonwealth.....	50	400,000 March and Sep.	March.....5	100	100
Continental.....	100	200,000 Jan. and July.	July.....5	100 1/2	100 1/2
Corn Exchange.....	50	200,000 April and Oct.	April.....7 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2
Croton.....	100	200,000 Jan. and July.	July.....5	100 1/2	100 1/2
Eagle.....	40	200,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....5	90 1/2	90 1/2
Empire City.....	100	200,000 Jan. and July.	July.....5	100 1/2	100 1/2
Excelsior.....	50	200,000 do	July.....5	100 1/2	100 1/2
Exchange.....	20	150,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....5	61 1/2	61 1/2
Firemen's.....	17	204,000 Jan. and July.	July.....5	104 1/2	104 1/2
Firemen's Fund.....	10	150,000 do	July.....3 1/2	90	90 1/2
Firemen's Trust (Bklyn).....	10	150,000 do	July.....5	104	104
Fulton.....	25	200,000 do	July.....5	85	85
Gallatin.....	50	150,000 May and Nov.	May.....5	90 1/2	90 1/2
Gehard.....	100	200,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....5	100 1/2	100 1/2
Germania.....	50	500,000 Jan. and July.	July.....5	115	115
Globe.....	50	200,000 do	July.....5	85	85
Goodhue.....	100	200,000 do	July.....5	154 1/2	154 1/2
Greenwich.....	25	200,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....5	99	99
Grocers'.....	50	200,000 March and Sep.	March.....5	100	100
Guardian.....	100	200,000 Jan. and July.	July.....4	101	101
Hamilton.....	15	400,000 do	July.....5	135	135
Hanover.....	50	200,000 do	July.....5	130	130
Harmony (F. & M.).....	50	200,000 do	July.....5	100	100
Hoffman.....	100	2,000,000 Jan. and July.	July.....5	144	144
Home.....	50	200,000 do	July.....5	106	106
Hope.....	50	200,000 do	July.....10	174 1/2	174 1/2
Howard.....	50	200,000 do	July.....5	100	100
Humboldt.....	100	200,000 do	July.....5	75	75
Importers' and Traders'.....	50	200,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....5	100	100
Indemnity.....	100	1,000,000 April and Oct.	April.....5	100	100
International.....	25	200,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....5	105	105
Irving.....	30	200,000 March and Sep.	March.....8	160	160
Jersey City (N. J.).....	50	150,000 Jan. and July.	July.....5	70	70
King's County (Brooklyn).....	20	150,000 March and Sep.	March.....4	100	100
Knickerbocker.....	50	200,000 Jan. and July.	July.....5	95	95
Lafayette (Brooklyn).....	50	200,000 do	July.....5	115	115
Lamar.....	100	200,000 do	September.....5	130	130
Lenox.....	25	150,000 March and Sep.	March.....5	151	151
Long Island (Brooklyn).....	50	200,000 Jan. and July.	July.....5	100	100
Lorillard.....	25	500,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....4	135	135
Manhattan.....	100	500,000 Jan. and July.	July.....5	135	135
Market.....	100	200,000 do	July.....5	135	135
Mechanics' (Brooklyn).....	50	200,000 do	July.....5	135	135
Mechanics' and Traders'.....	25	200,000 do	July.....5	110	110
Mercantile (marine).....	100	640,000 do	July.....3 1/2	200	200
Merchants'.....	50	200,000 do	July.....5	130 1/2	130 1/2
Metropolitan.....	100	1,000,000 do	July.....5	125	125
Montauk (Brooklyn).....	50	150,000 do	July.....5	100	100
Morris (and Inland).....	100	200,000 Jan. and July.	July.....7	175	175
Nassau (Brooklyn).....	50	200,000 do	July.....5	148	148
National.....	37 1/2	200,000 do	July.....5	97 1/2	97 1/2
New Amsterdam.....	25	200,000 do	July.....4	80	80
New World.....	50	200,000 do	July.....8	125	125
N. Y. Equitable.....	35	210,000 do	Aug.....6	120	120
N. Y. Fire.....	100	200,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....5	125	125
Niagara.....	50	1,000,000 Jan. and July.	July.....5	97 1/2	97 1/2
North American.....	50	1,000,000 June and Dec.	June.....6 & 50 a.	106	106
North River.....	35	350,000 April and Oct.	April.....4	100	100
Northwestern (Oswego).....	50	150,000 Jan. and July.	July.....5	135	135
Pacific.....	25	200,000 do	July.....5	90	99 1/2
Park.....	100	200,000 do	July.....5	101	101
Peter Cooper.....	20	150,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....5	88	88
People's.....	20	150,000 Jan. and July.	July.....5	155	155
Phoenix.....	50	500,000 do	July.....5	130	130
Relief.....	50	200,000 do	July.....3 1/2	90	90
Republic.....	100	200,000 do	Aug.....5	112 1/2	112 1/2
Resolute.....	100	200,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....5	88	88
Rutgers.....	25	150,000 do	Aug.....4	69 1/2	69 1/2
St. Mark's.....	25	150,000 do	Aug.....5	125	125
St. Nicholas.....	25	150,000 do	Aug.....5	120	120
Security.....	50	1,000,000 do	July.....5	100	100
Standard.....	50	200,000 Jan. and July.	July.....5	100	100
Star.....	100	200,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....5	112	112
Sterling.....	25	200,000 Jan. and July.	July.....5	126 1/2	126 1/2
Struyveant.....	25	150,000 do	July.....5	150	150
Traders'.....	25	250,000 do	Aug.....5	110	110
United States.....	36	400,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....5	104 1/2	104 1/2
Washington.....	50	150,000 Jan. and July.	July.....5	100	100
Williamsburg City.....	50	500,000 do	July.....5	100	100
Yonkers and New York.....	100	500,000 do	July.....5	100	100

RESTRICTIVE STATE LEGISLATION.—The late action of the State of Nevada, requiring all foreign insurance companies to deposit \$75,000 with the State Treasurer before doing business in that State, bids fair to be thrown entirely into the shade by a bill introduced to the Legislature of Wisconsin, which, if it becomes a law, will surpass anything yet in the way of insurance legislation. The

bill provides that all insurance companies, before receiving a license to do business in that State, shall deposit \$25,000 of Wisconsin bonds *at par*.

NATIONAL LIFE AND TRAVELLERS INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.—Railroad accidents are so frequent of late, we do not wonder that the idea of applying the principle of insurance to travellers risks has become so popular. For an annual premium of five dollars, one can secure in the National Life a policy for as many thousand dollars, payable in case of accidental death on a railroad or steamboat, and by the payment of an additional ten dollars, procure a compensation of twenty-five dollars per week while recovering from injuries received. It well becomes those who spend much of their time travelling to secure a policy in such a company. The National Life also insures against general accidents for a very small premium.

MINING OPERATIONS IN CALIFORNIA FOR SIX MONTHS.—*Quicksilver.*—We are indebted to the San Francisco *Mercantile Journal* for the following statement of the receipts of Quicksilver from the New Almaden Mine during the first six months of 1865, as follows:

January.....	Flasks.....	3,763
February.....	.....	3,512
March.....	.....	3,427
April.....	.....	4,060
May.....	.....	4,500
June.....	.....	4,000
Total first six months.....	.....	23,257
Against same period last year.....	.....	18,231
Increase this year.....	.....	5,026

The following are the exports of Quicksilver for the first six months of this year, as compared with the same period of 1864:

1864.		1865.	
China.....	Flasks.....	7,864	7,000
Peru.....	.....	3,860	3,500
Chili.....	.....	2,074	2,000
Mexico.....	.....	1,799	1,426
Japan.....	.....	232	200
Victoria.....	.....	29	17
Panama.....	.....	20	3,020
New York.....	.....	102	1,000
Total, 1st 6 mos. 1864.....	15,411	Total, 1st 6 mos. 1865.....	18,163
Increase.....	.....	.....	2,752

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	MARKET.		COMPANIES.	MARKET.	
	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adamantine Oil.....	4 00		Maple Shade of N. Y.		10 00
Alleghany.....			Maple Shade of Phil.		3 27
Allen Wright.....	2 50		Montana.....	3 27	3 40
Beekman.....			Mount Vernon.....	80	70
Bennehoff Reserve.....	1 25		National Oil of N. Y.		4 00
Bennehoff Run.....	9 00	14 00	N. York, Phila. and		
Bergen Coal and Oil.....	30		Baltimore Consol.		
Black Creek.....			Noble & Delamater		4 00
Blood Farm.....			of Philadelphia.....		
Bradley Oil.....	3 00		Noble & Delamater		2 50
Brevoort.....	11 50		Rock Oil.....		2 50
Brooklyn.....	2 00		Northern Light.....	2 00	3 50
Buchanan Farm.....	50	60	Oceanic.....	1 50	1 60
California.....	34 00		Oil City Petroleum		
Cascade.....	4 50		Oil Creek of N. Y.		4 25
Central.....	30 00		Pacific.....		
Cherry Run Petrol'm	35		Palmer Petroleum		
Clifton.....			People's Petroleum		
Commercial.....	10 00		Phillips.....		
Commonwealth.....			Pit Hole Creek.....	7 50	7 75
Consolidated of N. Y.			President.....	1 00	
De Kalb.....	5 00		Rawson Farm.....		3 00
Dalzell.....			Reverne.....		35
Devon Oil.....	80	1 10	Rynd Farm.....		1 00
Emp'e City Petrol'm			Sherman & Barnsd'le		75
Enterprise.....			Southard.....		90
Everett Petroleum			Standard Petroleum		
Excelsior.....	1 67	1 70	Story & McClintock		
First National.....	16	0 24	Success.....		
Fountain Petroleum	1 25		Tack Pet'm of N. Y.	0 40	45
Germania.....	36	37	Talman.....		
G't Western Consol.			Tarr Farm.....		
Guild Farm.....			Terragena.....		
Hammond.....			Titus Oil.....		
Heydrick.....			Titus Estate.....		2 50
Heydrick Brothers	1 50		United Pet'm F'ms.		1 25
Hickory Farm.....			United States.....	29 75	29 90
High Gate.....	42	60	United States Pe-		
Hope.....			troleum Candle		
Inexhaustible.....	30		Manufacturing C.)		
Johnson's Fulton Oil	6 10		Venango.....		
Knickerbocker Pet'm		30	Vesta.....		
Lamb Farms.....			Watson Petroleum		
McClintockville.....			Webster.....	2 00	2 50
McElhenry.....			W. Virg. Oil and Coal		15
McKinley.....	50		Woods & Wright		
Manhattan.....	30		Oil Creek.....		
Maple Grove.....		75	Working People's		
			Petroleum.....		

TABLE OF LETTER POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prepaid, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases prepayment is required.

Countries.	Not Exc. cts.	Not Exc. cts.	Countries.	Not Exc. cts.	Not Exc. cts.
Acapulco.....	10		C. Am. Pac. Sloop, via Panama ...	10	
Aden, British Mail, via Southampton ...	33		Ceylon, open mail, via London, by		
Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if			American packet.....	21	
prepaid 36c).....	*38		do open mail, via London, by		
do by Bremen or Hamburg			British packet.....	5	
mail.....	*30	*60	do French mail.....	30	60
do French mail.....	*30	*60	do Brit. mail, via Southampton ...	33	
do open mail, via England,			do do Marseilles.....	39	45
by Am. pkt.....	21		Chili.....		
do open mail, via England,			China, Brit. mail via Southampton ...	45	
by British pkt.....	5		do do Marseilles.....	53	
Algeria, French mail.....	*15	*30	do do Br'n or Hmb'g ml.		
Arabia, British mail, via Southampton ...	33		via Trieste.....	55	
do do Marseilles.....	39	45	do by Br'n or Hmb'g mail, via		
Argentina Republic, via England.....	45		Marseilles and Suez.....	40	72
do via France, in French			do French mail.....	30	60
mail from Bordeaux	30	60	do by mail to San Fran., thence		
Ascension, via England.....	45		by private ship.....	3	
Aspinwall.....	10		Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (if		
Australia, British mail via Sth'mpt'n	33		prepaid, 38c).....	*40	
do do Marseilles	39	45	do French mail.....	*20	*60
do by private ship from New			do by Br'n or Hmb'g mail ...	*32	
York or Boston.....	5		do open mail, via London, by		
Fch mail (Sth Austr'a Co.)	*30	*60	Am. packet.....	21	
do by Beem. or Hamb'g mail			do open mail, via London, by		
via Marseilles and Suez...	50	102	Brit. packet.....	5	
do by Bremen and Hamb'g			Corfu—see Ionian Islands		
mail via Trieste.....	55		Corsica, British mail by Am. packet ...	21	
Austria and its States, Prussian closed			do do Brit. packet.....	5	
mail.....	*30		do French mail.....	*15	*30
do do Prussian closed			Costa Rica.....	10	
ml. when prep'd ...	28		Cuba.....	10	
do do by Brem. or Hamb'g			Curacao via England.....	45	
mail.....	*15		Denmark, Prus. closed mail (if pre-		
do do (except prov. in			paid, 38cts).....	*35	
Italy) Fch. mail.....	*21	*47	do by Brem. or Hmb'g mail ...	*20	
Azores Island, British mail via Por.	29	32	do French mail.....	*27	*64
Baden, Prussian closed mail (if prep'd			East Indies, open mail, via London, by		
28cts).....	*30		American pack't.....	21	
do Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15		do open mail, via London, by		
do French mail.....	*21	*42	British packet.....	5	
Bahamas, by direct st'r from N. Y.	5		do Prussia closed mail, via		
Batavia, British mail via Southam't'n	45		Trieste.....	68	
do do Marseilles.....	53		(Lng. possessions), Prus.		
do French mail.....	30	60	closed mail, via Trieste...	36	
Bavaria, Prussian closed mail.....	*30		by Br'n or Hamb'g mail, via		
do do when prepaid ...	28		Marseilles and Suez....	40	72
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail ...	*15		do by Br'n or Hamb'g mail,		
do French mail.....	*21	*42	via Trieste.....	64	
Belgium, French mail.....	*21	*42	do French mail.....	30	60
do closed mail, via England...	*27		Ecuador.....	34	
do open mail, via London, by			Falkland Islands, via England.....	33	
American packet.....	21		France.....	*15	*30
do open mail, via London, by			Frankfort, French mail.....	*21	*42
British packet.....	5		do Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
Belgrade, open mail, via London, by			do do do when		
American packet.....	21		prepaid.....	*28	
do open mail, via London, by			do Bremen or Hamburg mail ...	*15	
British packet.....	5		Gambia, via England.....	33	
do by French mail.....	*21	*42	Gaudaloupe, via England.....	45	
Beyrout Prussian closed mail, (if			Guatemala.....	10	
prepaid, 38cts).....	*40		German States, Prus. closed mail (if		
do French mail.....	*30	*60	prepaid, 28c).....	*30	
Bogota, New Granada.....	18		do French mail.....	*21	*42
Bolivia.....	34		do Bremen mail.....	*15	
Brazils, via England.....	45		do (except Luxembourg)		
do France, in Fch mail from			Hamburg mail.....	*15	
Bordeaux.....	*33	*66	Gibraltar, French mail.....	21	42
Bremen, Prussian closed mail.....	*30		do open mail, via London, by		
do do do when prep'd ...	28		Amn. pkt.....	24	
do Bremen mail.....	*10		do open mail by British pkt...	1	
do Hamburg mail.....	*15		Great Britain and Ireland.....	*25	
do French mail.....	*21	*42	Greece, Prussian closed mail, (if pre-		
Brit. A. Am. Prov., except Canada and			paid, 40c).....	*42	
New Brunsw'k not over 3,000 m.	*10		do French mail.....	*30	*60
do do exceeding 3,000 m.	*15		do by Bremen or Hamburg		
Brunswick, Prussian mail.....	*30		mail.....	*35	
do do when prep'd ...	28		do open mail, via London, by		
do by Brem. or Hamb'g ml.	*15		American pkt.....	21	
do French mail.....	*21	*42	do open mail, via London, by		
Buenos Ayres, via England.....	45		British pkt.....	5	
do via France by French			Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct		
mail from Bordeaux..	30	60	from New York.....	*10	
Canada.....	*10		do Bremen mail.....	*15	
Canary Islands, via England.....	33	45	do Prussian closed mail ...	*30	
Cape of Good Hope, Brit. mail, via			do do do when		
Southampton.....	45		prepaid.....	28	
do do Brit. mail via			do French mail.....	*21	*42
Marseilles.....	53		Hanover, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
Cape de Verde Islands, via England	29	37	do do when prepaid ...	28	
do do in Fch. mail, via			do by Bremen or Hamburg		
Bord'x and Lisbon	30	60	mail.....	*15	
			do French mail.....	*21	*42
			Hayti, via England.....	45	
			Holland, French mail.....	*21	*42
			do open mail, via London, by		
			American pkt.....	21	
			Holland, open mail, via London, by		
			British pkt.....	5	
			Holstein, Prussian closed mail, (if pre-		
			paid, 38c) ..	*35	
			do by Bremen or Hamburg		
			mail.....	*25	
			do French mail.....	*27	*54
			Honduras.....	35	
			Indian Archipelago, French mail...	30	60
			do British mail, via		
			Marseilles.....	39	45
			Ionian Islands, Prussian closed mail,		
			(if prepaid, 36c).....	*38	
			do French mail.....	*80	*60
			do British mail, via Eng-		
			land.....	35	49
			Japan, British mail, via Southampton ...	45	
			do do via Marseilles.....	53	
			do French mail.....	30	60
			Liberia, British mail.....	33	
			Lombardy, Prussian closed mail, (if		
			prepaid, 40c).....	*42	
			do by Bremen or Hamburg		
			mail.....	*15	
			do French mail.....	*21	*42
			Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian		
			closed mail.....	*30	
			do Grand Duchy, Prussian		
			closed mail, when prepa-		
			id.....	28	
			do Grand Duchy, French		
			mail.....	*21	*42
			do Grand Duchy, Bremen		
			mail.....	*15	
			do Grand Duchy, Hamburg		
			mail.....	*22	
			Madeira, Island of, via England...	29	37
			Majorca and Minorca, British mail...	33	
			do do French mail...	21	42
			Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lond.		
			by American pkt.....	21	
			do op. mail, via Brit. pkt ...	5	
			do French mail.....	*30	*60
			do French mail.....	*45	
			Martinique, via England.....	33	
			Mauritius, British mail, via South'pt'n	33	
			do do via Marseilles	39	45
			do French mail.....	30	60
			Mexico, (except Yucatan, Matamoras		
			and Pacific coast.....	34	
			do to places excepted above...	10	
			Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin),		
			Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
			do do when p/paid ...	28	
			do (Strelitz and Schwerin),		
			by Bremen or Hamburg		
			mail.....	*15	
			do (Strelitz and Schwerin),		
			French mail.....	*21	*42
			Montevideo, via England.....	45	
			do via France, by Frn'h mail		
			from Bordeaux.....	30	60
			Naples, Kingdom of, Prus. clos'd mail		
			do do French mail.....	*21	*42
			do do by Bremen and		
			Hamburg mail.....	22	
			Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer		
			from N. York.....	5	
			Netherlands, The, French mail.....	*21	*42
			do open mail, via Lon,		
			by Amer. pkt.....	21	
			do open mail, via Lon,		
			by British pkt.....	5	
			New Brunswick.....	*10	
			Newfoundland.....	10	
			New Granada, (except Aspinwall and		
			Panama).....	18	
			New South Wales, British mail, via		
			Southampton.....	33	
			do do British mail, via		
			Marseilles.....	39	45
			do do French mail.....	*30	*60
			do do by mail to San		
			Francisco.....	3	
			New Zealand, British mail, via South-		
			hampton.....	33	
			do British mail, via Mars'ls	39	45
			do French mail.....	*30	*60
			Nicaragu, Pacific slope, via Panama		
			Gulf Coast of.....	34	
			Norway, Prus. closed mail, (if p/paid,		
			42c).....	*46	
			do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail,		
			do French mail.....	*33	*66
			Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. American		
			Provs.....		
			Oldenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if pre-		
			paid, 28c).....	*30	

	Countries.	Not Exc. cts.	Not Exc. cts.
Oldenburg, by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	13		
do French mail.....	21	42	
Panama.....	10		
Paraguay, British mail, via England.....	45		
Peru.....	22		
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton.....	45		
do do British mail, via Marseilles.....	53		
do do French.....	80	60	
Poland, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 35c.).....	37		
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail.....	29		
do by French mail.....	30	60	
Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana.....	34		
Portugal, British mail, via England.....	33	45	
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail.....	30	42	
do by French mail, via Behobia.....	21	42	
do do via Bord'x & Lis.....	80	60	
Prussia, Prussian closed mail.....	30		
do do when prep.....	28		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	15		
do French mail.....	21	42	
Rom. or Pap. States, Prus. closed mail.....	44		
do do French mail.....	27	54	
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	28		
Romagna, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.).....	42		
Russia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 35c.).....	37		
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail.....	29		
do French mail.....	30	60	
Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco.....	8		
Sardinian States, Prus. cl'd mail (if prepaid, 40c.).....	42		
do do French mail.....	21	42	
do do Brem. or Ham. mail.....	28		
Savoy, District of.....	15	30	
Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail.....	30		
do do when pre.....	28		
do by Bre. or Ham. mail.....	15		
do French mail.....	21	42	
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. cl'd m.....	30		
do do do when pre.....	28		
do do do Brem. or Ham. burg mail.....	15		
do do do French mail.....	21	42	
Saxony, King. of, Prus. cl'd m.....	30		
do do do when pre.....	28		
do do by Brem. or Ham. m.....	15		
do do French mail.....	21	42	
Schleswig, by Brem. or Ham. mail.....	25		
do French mail.....	27	54	
do Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 35c.).....	35		
Sicilies, The Two, Prus. closed mail.....	47		
do do French mail.....	21	42	
do do open m'l via Lon. by Amer. packet.....	21		
do do open m'l via Lon. by Brit. packet.....	5		
do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	22		
Singapore, Brit. m'l, via Southampton.....	45		
do do via Marseilles.....	53		
do French mail.....	80	60	
Spain, Brit. mail, by Amer. packet.....	21		
do do by British packet.....	5		
do French mail.....	21	42	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	30	42	
St. Thomas, by U.S. pkt., to Kingston, Jamaica.....	18		
do via Havana.....	34		
Sweden, Prus. cl'd mail (if prep'd, 35c.).....	40		
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	33		
do French mail.....	33	66	
Smyrna, Prus. cl'd mail (if prep'd, 35c.).....	40		
do French mail.....	30	60	
Switzerl'd, Pr. cl'd mail (if prep'd, 35c.).....	35		
do French mail.....	21	42	
do by Bremen mail.....	19		
do by Hamburg mail.....	19		
Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by French packet.....	33	45	
do French mail.....	80	60	
Turkey in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:			
Prussian closed mail.....	28		
By Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	32		
Open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt.....	21		
do do by Brit. pkt.....	5		

	Countries.	Not Exc. cts.	Not Exc. cts.
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned:			
By French mail, via Austria.....	21	42	
Turk's Island.....	19		
Tuscany, Pr. cl'd mail (if prepaid, 40c.).....	42		
do French mail.....	21	42	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	28		
Uruguay, via France, by French mail from Bordeaux.....	30	60	
do British mail, via England.....	45		
Van Diemen's Land, British mail, via Southampton.....	33		
do British mail, via Marseilles.....	39	45	
do French mail.....	30	60	
Venetian States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c.).....	30		
do French mail.....	27	54	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	15		
Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton.....	45		
West Indies, British.....	10		
do not British (except Cuba).....	34		
Wurtemberg, Pr. cl'd mail.....	30		
do do when pre.....	28		
do by open mail, via 1 on, in American packet.....	21		
do by open mail, via Lon., in British packet.....	5		
do French mail.....	21	42	
do Bremen or Hamb'g mail.....	15		

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

U. S. Mail Line TO CALIFORNIA.

By the steamers of the ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY from New York to Aspinwall, by Railroad of the PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY from Aspinwall to Panama, and by Steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY from Panama to San Francisco.

COMMENCING JULY 1, 1865.

Passage Rates Reduced to

\$350 in *Deck State Room*.
325 in *First Cabin Saloon*.
250 in *Second Cabin*.
125 in *Steerage*.

Which includes transportation by the three several parties above named over their respective routes, and including provisions on board the steamers.

No delay whatever at the Ithmus, being conveyed from Aspinwall to Panama in first-class railway carriages in Four Hours!

Children under 2 years free.
Children under 6 years of age, one-quarter price.

Bankable Funds or Greenbacks only taken in payment.

One hundred pounds baggage allowed to each adult cabin passenger, and fifty pounds to each adult steerage passenger, without charge; on all over this quantity twenty cents per pound, to be paid to the clerk on board the ship, but no merchandise nor bedding will be taken as baggage.

Baggage masters accompany the baggage through the entire trip.

For further information, or passage, apply to

D. B. ALLEN,
General Agent of the Line,
No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Or to C. L. BARTLETT & Co.,
No. 16 Broad st., Boston, Mass.
Or to R. J. KIMBALLS & Co.,
No. 12 Toronto st., Toronto, C. W.
New York, June 3, 1865.

NEW YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

No. 10 BARCLAY STREET.

The following are the rates charged for the transportation of Passengers and Freight from New York to New Orleans, upon this Company's line of Steamships, viz.:

Rates of Passage.

Passage in First Cabin, on side-wheel steamer.....\$80 00
Passage in Second Cabin, (with board included).....40 00
Passage in First Cabin, on screw steamer.....60 00

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Freight, by measurement, per cubic ft. 40
do by weight, per pound.....01
do in dry barrels, (equal to flour barrels, per bbl.....1 50
do in liquids, per gross gallon.....08
do specie or currency, (payable in kind,) in sums of \$5,000 and over.....1 per ct.
do specie or currency, (payable in kind,) in sums less than \$5,000.....1 per ct.

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AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL,
and taking passengers for London, Havre, Southampton and Bremen.

The first-class steamship
CIRCASSIAN,
Capt. Ed. Cavendy, formerly of steamer Washington, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 19.

First cabin.....\$100 00
Second cabin.....55 00
Steerage.....32 50

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
An experienced surgeon on board.
Vessel not accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William st.,
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RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

NEW YORK TO CAMDEN,
From Pier 3, N. R., Daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M. for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branchport, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squamport, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, \$1.

The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M. for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, \$2. Excursion tickets, good for three days, \$3.

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Government Agency, and Designated Depository of the United States.

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THE

NINTH NATIONAL BANK

of the City of New York,

1 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FRANKLIN ST.

RECEIVES BANKS AND BANKERS' ACCOUNTS

Takes New England money at 1-10 and New York State $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount.

Checks on Albany, Troy, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington at par.

Interest collected, and credited in Gold or Currency as directed.

Revenue Stamps supplied—\$30 with 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ ct. disc't

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All classes of Government Securities bought and sold.

Redeems for National Banks, at present, without charge, using the Bills for the Army.

Receives National Currency at par, put to credit of any Bank, or pays Sight Drafts for it.

Receives subscriptions for 7-30 and allow $\frac{1}{2}$ discount to Banks, Bankers, Savings Banks, and Brokers having an Office and a License, but nothing allowed to investors. The 7-30s delivered FREE, per Express.

The United States 5 per cent., one year, and two year, and two year Coupon Notes, received at par, and accrued interest in payment for 7-30s, or on deposit from regular dealers, or those choosing to become so.

Will deliver new Fractional Currency, at your Bank, in sums not less than \$1,000, per Express, free of charge. Also, 1 cent, 2 cent and 3 cent coin delivered at any Bank on Express routes.

The paid up Capital of this Bank is ONE MILLION DOLLARS, with a large surplus,

J. U. ORVIS, President.

J. T. HILL, Cashier.

New York, July 22, 1865.

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of the City of New York,

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DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HAVE FOR SALE, READY FOR DELIVERY,

U.S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes

Convertible, at Maturity, into

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Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, etc., etc. Also Commercial Credits.

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Are prepared to draw Sterling Bills of Exchange, at sight, or sixty days, on the

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Attends to business of Banks and Bankers on liberal terms.

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UT STAIRS,

NEW YORK.

SUN

Mutual Insurance COMPANY.

(INSURANCE BUILDINGS.)

49 WALL STREET.

ASSETS, Oct. 4, 1864 - - - \$2,383,487 45

DIVIDEND THIRTY PER CENT.

This Company insures against Marine Risks on Vessels, Freight, and Cargo; also, against Inland Navigation Risks.

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FIRE AND INLAND

Insurance Company,

(COLUMBIAN BUILDING.)

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NEW YORK, July 1st, 1865.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL - - - \$5,000,000.00

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Policies of Insurance against loss or damage by Fire issued on the most favorable Terms.

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THIS COMPANY INSURES PROPERTY OF ALL KINDS AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

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are granted, covering accidents of all descriptions, including the travelers' risk. If issued

WITHOUT COMPENSATION,

they provide for death, if caused by accident; but in case of injury only, the insured receives no compensation. If granted

WITH COMPENSATION,

the full amount assured is payable to the family in case of death caused by accident and occurring within three months from the date of injury. Or, in case of injury causing disability, the insured receives a weekly compensation until he is able to attend to his business, such time not to exceed twenty-six weeks. The policy covers all forms of Dislocations, Broken Bones, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Gunshot Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Bites of Dogs, Assaults by Burglars, Robbers, or Murderers, the action of Lightning or Sun-stroke, the effects of Explosions, Floods, and Suffocation by Drowning or Choking, and all other kinds of accidents.

TEN DOLLARS

secures a general Accident Policy for

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS,

with a Weekly Compensation of

TEN DOLLARS.

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for any length of time, from one day to twelve months, are on sale at the various Railroad and Steamboat Ticket Offices and Agencies.

MARINE RISKS AND SPECIAL VOYAGES. Policies are granted insuring against death by accident while sailing in steamer or sailing vessels; also for special voyages.

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